PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,758.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-35 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th June	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10499
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,093	S. Clinnak	1st July 1909
KOERNER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,093	S. Clinnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERNER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERNER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGIA	3,985	G. Gillhelmer	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	E. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Custom House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 24	June 30	July 10
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
S. City of Delhi	June 23	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 3
H. Morton Hall	...	...	...	...
H. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 3	August 7	Augt. 23
S. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
S. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
H. Morton Hall	Septr. 28	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
H. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
H. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
H. C. City of York	Oct. 28	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
H. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 15
S. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
S. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers:	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
WAROONGA	2,510	Mon 28th June	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur 1st July	9 a. m.
DUMRA	1,690	Fri. 2nd July	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to parts in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barlion	5th Aug. "
NERA	4,539	Martin	30th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Rubattino Lines.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,539	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Horsby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5691	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS. Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 20 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still giving dozens of all perfect. I, H. Gardiner, 10, Potter Street, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Butebba.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

ONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET., BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anung-Hsien	Lanyang	Peking
Changsoung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hiogo	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GRANT ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,
25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs. a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits	Per lb.	1 8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1 12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1 0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1 0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1 0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1 12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2 0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2 8
French Plums	per jar	1 4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.
2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL!
PETROL!!
LIQUID FUEL!!!
PARAFIN WAX, &c.!!!!

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHIPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with clause 51 of the Articles of Association, the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Goan Union School, near Jagannath Shankar Shet's Bungalow, Girgaon Road, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of July 1909 at 7 P. M. (S. T.)

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report since the Registration of this Company on the 4th January, 1909.
2. To confirm the nomination of Directors.
3. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
V. H. THATTEY,
Secretary.

19 June, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 1st proximo till THURSDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1909.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1909, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence as the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of June 1909.

E. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract of about 500 tons of INDIAN STEAM COAL, at Madras, for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., gunfire, on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1909, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner.—Interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post: if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at the office, and the forms can also be had from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

WALTER RUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 17th May, 1909.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 5½ LAKHS OF THE 4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 5½ LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of Rs. 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance within one month from date of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 16th July, 1909, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 8TH JUNE, 1909.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in..... .....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

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THE NAVY LEAGUE,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Navy League, will be held in the John Connon School (opposite Queen Victoria's Statue), on THURSDAY, the 8th of July at 6.30 P.M. All who are interested in Imperial defence are cordially invited to attend.

A. M. REITH,
Hon. Joint Secretary,
Bombay Branch,
Navy League.

King's Building, Bombay, 24-6-09.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TEMPORARY POST of INSPECTOR of STEAM BOILERS, in the office of the Collector of Bombay. The Appointment will be for a period of about six months. Only Engineers holding a First Class Certificate granted by the Board of Trade, the Board of Examiners under the Bombay Boiler Act or the Bombay Marine Board, need apply. Applications should be sent to the Office of the Undersigned, before July 1st.

P. B. HAIGH,
Assistant Collector, in charge
Steam Boiler Department.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Steam Boiler Department,
Bombay, 24th June, 1909.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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WANTED

FOR the Central Police Training School, Bombay Presidency, Nasik, applicants for the POST of a EUROPEAN HEAD DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

2. Only Europeans and those who have undergone courses in, and possess certificates of, (1) Infantry and Mounted Infantry Drill, (2) Gymnastics and (3) Musketry, need apply. Collequial knowledge of Hindustani and tact in dealing with Natives are also essential requirements.

3. The pay will be Rs. 150 per mensem rising by grade promotion, on approval of service, to Rs. 250 per mensem. Free quarters and free water will be provided.

4. Applications should be accompanied by testimonials of character and previous work, and certificates of qualifications, and should state the age of the applicant, his height and his chest measurement.

5. The appointment will be probationary for a period of six months in the first instance.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 23rd June, 1909.

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FOR ALL
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being an doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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ECZEMA	SORES,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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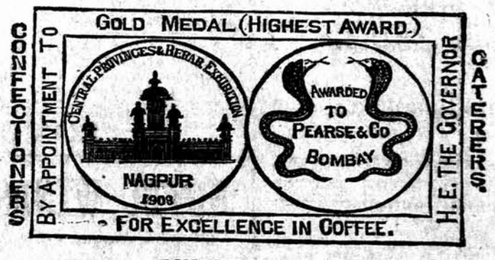

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HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Kuetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Bamnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Sajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.
AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „ over „ 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.
HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.
BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

EMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 358, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Medan. Deli (Branches).	Foochow
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Madras.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Penang.	Tientsin.
Akyab.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Jamshedpur.	Taiping.	Peking.
Penang.	Sungapore.	Kobe.
Rangoon (Parak).	Manilla.	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Post Appointed).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS.—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept., 1908.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Have for immediate delivery the following Serviceable—

2ND HAND MOTOR CARS.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H.P., 2-cylinder, 7 seats, back entrance, body double phaeton, painted dark green with red lines, wooden canopy, lamps and accessories	4,500
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H.P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, back entrance, painted dark green with white lines, complete with hood, lamps, etc.	1,800
DE DION.—9-10 H.P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, back entrance, painted white with red lines, compl

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. O. Co's. Mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lowellin, arrived in harbour on Friday morning from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Murison arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,085 tons, Captain L. Muhlbauer, arrived in harbour on Friday from Mikindani &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

B I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....B I Marine
B I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....B I Marine
B I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....B I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
B I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
B I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr G Stocken.....B I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 25.

Barbara.....2444...Vass .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.....3195 Williamson.....K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
City of Manchester.....3562.....Findlay... K Nixon & Co
Cuyahoga.....2929 James.....Standard Oil Co
Dunster.....3016 Rutter ..Antwerp &c...K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Bangoon...B & P S N Co
Mashtari.....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Ormsley.....2730.....Mc Cann
Petronia...3154 Bowman.....Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifo.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Siberian.....2823 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Springburn...3173 Cresthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry...2940...Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Salsette .....2391...Llewellin.....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Urquhart.....	3797	Sommerfell...	Antwerp.....	10-7	F Muir & Co
D&E Diego Suarez	2498..	Buron	Genoa	1-7	J... Mackintosh & Co
G Mosonee...	994	Jourdan...	P Gulf	28-6	B & P S N Co
H Elba.....	Capt	Cacace...	Italian Man-of-War	Repairing	
L Kasara.....	505...	Elten.....	Busch.....	1-7	M M & Co
N Virginia..	3789	McMarran..	Baltimore...	1-7	R A Willis
O Rahmani.....	1873	Geddie ...	Jeddah.....	30-6	B & P S N Co
Q Morven...	2272...	Saunders...	Calcutta...	26-6	K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Gowanbarn...	2723	Forbes..	Hull...	7-7	K Nixon & Co
4 Selsdon.....	2451	Bazil...	Aberdeen & Hull &c...	29-6	W & A Graham & Co
6 Warcongs...	1609	Johnson...	Busch.	28-6	M M & Co
7 Trieste...	3203...	Olianak...	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
9 Wardenfels...	2811	Schmidt.....	Karachi	1-7	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Himalaya...	3706	Spicer...	Aden	26 6	P & O Co
12 Persia...	4198	Houghton...	London...	3-7	...P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....	950.....	Mac Dearmid ...	Karachi ...	25	M M & Co
16 Barotee...	2619	Smith..	Antwerp..	30-6	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Courland ...760.....	Ebrahim.....	Marmagoa.....	30-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahamadi....547.	Ahmed.....	Marmagoa...	30-6	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Mohammadi....	1251	Gore...	Zanzibar	30-6 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Salsette s.....	Lewellin	Aden, June 20
	Singu s	Marison	Rangoon, June 14
	President s	Muhlbauer ...	Mikindani May 11

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Morven s.....	Saunders.....	Madras
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Oceana, with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant, arrived Aden at 12-30 a.m. on Friday the 25th June 1909.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
21	Clan Maclean	Coast
21	Montezuma	London
21	Warora	Moulmein
21	Palitana	Negapatam
22	Cln. Maclachlan	Liverpool
22	Thongwa	Rangoon
23	Kymettus	Melbourne

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	23	3	15 p.m.	28	57
Teheran ...	25	2	20 p.m.	0	25
Suez	25	2	5 p.m.	0	46

NOTICES.

Tuticorin Light (23-6-09).

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 27.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—223, 189, 559.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. Flat.
Hymns.—166, 220, 224.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday :—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—281, 190, 182.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—4, 307.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—574, 376, 595.
N. B.—The Sunday School recommences on Sunday next July 4th.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, St. Peter's Day—Tuesday.
8 a. m.—Matins, Daily.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—315, 261, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—50, 462, 414, 13.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Prince's Dock.
Rev. W. W. E. Grant's
Farewell Services.
10-30 a. m.—Matins.
11 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—89.
Hymns.—386, 454, 599.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—377, 297, 432.
Psalm.—36.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," June 25.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Salsette," Commander H J H Lowellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 11th June, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Martin, Mr A W	Sullivan, Mr F X
Penn, Rev and Mrs	Warde-Jones, Mr A H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bryant, Mr	Jones, Mr C
Bowen, Mr	Jackson, Dr M J
Bakewell, Mr J H	Lucas, Capt G W
Chamer, Mr	Main, Mr
Collister, Mr	Marriott, Mr
Coard, Mr A E	MacLeod, Lt Col
Chowla, Mr G S	MacLeod, Hon Mrs
Ciceron, Mr J D	Prescott Westarr, Mr E
Chudha, Mr B S	Reynolds, Col
Crawford, Mr J	Stewart, Capt
De la Cour, Mr G	Thomas, Mr
Fitzerald, Capt A E	Wane, Mr
Gillett, Capt	Warde Jones Mr
Gray, Mr J	Wrench, Mr J M D
Hickie, Major	

FROM BRINDISI.—Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H.

Brown, Mr E	Sparks Mr W
Lindsay, Mr H and Mrs	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," June 26.

The following passenger proceed by P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer "Himalaya," Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R. N. R. to London to-day :—

Abdul Ali, Mr	Mills, Mr G
Aga, Mr Pran Nath	Moinet, Mr L V
Bayley, Mr T C	Nehru, Mr M
Boisin, Mr Manuel	Norie, Lieut-Col E W M
Cooper, Mr A T	O'Brien, Mr P
Couper, Mr T	Patell, Mr K J
DeBunson, Lieut A G	Penn, Mr and Mr H and 2 children
Dixon, Mr G J	Petsim, Mr
Duncan, Mr G L	Pringle, Mr R S
Edlo, Mr D C H	Roberts, Captain N de E
Ellwood, Captain	Seagrim, Capt A B
Fairfoul Mr D	See, Mr W
Fitzgerald, Mr G	Smith, Mr V C
Framjee Nowrojee, Mr	Spencer, Mr D
Hodgson, Capt E C	Stevens, Capt H L
Kharsedjee Sanjana, Mr	Swan, Mr J E
Khan Sowar Sala Mools	Waller, Mr F J
Knagge, Capt and Mrs C F	Watson, Mr J D
Madden, Mrs and 2 children	Wilson, Captain
MacBullock, Mr R L	
Miller, Mr E	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—GZOWSKI—The marriage arranged between Mr. Thomas Darie Moore and Miss Katherine Mary Gzowski, will take place on the 7th July at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, London.

BLUNT—GRONOW DAVIS—June 3, at Christ Church, Clifton, Bristol, Charles Jaspar Blunt, Major, Army Ordnance Dept., to Gwendoline Alice, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Gronow Davis, V. C., R. A.

FRANCKLIN—WALKER—June 3, at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Comdr. Philip Francklin, M. V. O., R. N., to Irene Catherine Wake, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker Bart., C. V. O., C. M. G.

GRANT—SALMON—June 1, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Cyril Fletcher Grant, Honorary Canon of Rochester, to Alicia, daughter of the late Capt. W. P. Salmon, 60th Rifles.

HINE-HAYCOCK—PETHERICK—June 1, at St. Michael's Church, Pinhoe, near Exeter, Archibald Leslie Hine-Haycock, of Ceylon, to Elexa Maud Petherick, daughter of the late William Petherick.

MORRIS—BIRKS—June 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, Samuel Edward Norris, the King's Regt. (adjutant, 5th South Staffs Regt.), to Mary Christobel, daughter of Arthur R. Birks, Esq., Indian Civil Service (retired.)

PEARSON—COLLIN—June 5, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wenden, Essex, Edward Lee Pearson, District Commissioner, British East Africa, son of General Sir Chas. K. Pearson, C.B., K.C.M.G., to Beatrice Maude Leyborne, daughter of Turner Collin, J.P.

PRICE—MACKENZIE—June 2, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Reginald Henry Uvedale Price, son of the late Major Price, to Mabel Evelyn Mackenzie, daughter of Capt. Ashley Mackenzie, late East Yorkshire Regt.

Ryland—Campbell—June 2, at St. Andrew's, Well's Street, W., Thomas Howard Ryland to Beryl Stratheden Campbell, daughter of John Stratheden Campbell, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Kumaon.

ST. JOHN—EDMONSTONE—June 3, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Lieut. Richard St. John, R.N., to Eda Meriel, daughter of Col. Neil B. Edmonstone, late 4th Hussars.

BIRTHS.

BATHER—June 2, at 12 Somerset Place, Devonport, the wife of Comdr. R. H. Bather, of a son.

CAPE—June 3, Fulford, York, the wife of Major H. A. Cape, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, of a daughter.

HUTCHINSON—June 3, at 70 Forehester Terrace, W., the wife of Henry Norton Hutchinson, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

WILSON—June 4, at 20 Norfolk Road, Seven Kings, Essex, the wife of Capt. E. L. Wilson, of a son.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN—June 4, at Tunbridge Wells, wife of Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., of Wimbleton Park aged 60.

COX—June 3, at the Manor House, Beaminster, widow of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Symes Cox, formerly of 56th Regt., aged 82.

LIMOND—June 6, at 35 Kensington Gardens Square, Bayswater, W., Catherine Simpson, daughter of the late Robert Limond, Honourable East India Company, Bengal Medical Service, aged 87.

PALLISER—June 6, at Combe Martin, North Devon, by a fall from a cliff, Edith Mary Milner, aged twenty-six, youngest child of H. G. Palliser, of Holmwood, Addlestone, Surrey, and late of the Public Works Department of India, Bombay.

ROBERTSON—June 4, at 47 Lennox Gardens, Gilbert Metcalfe Robertson, captain, formerly 1st Royal Dragoons, aged 77.

TINDAL-ROBERTSON—June 3, at Hove, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Sir William Tindal-Robertson, aged 78.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETTNA—June 25, Ardesar Eduljee Settna, youngest son of the late Mr. Eduljee Nusservanjee Settna. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 8 A. M. (B. T.), at No. 92, Parsee Bazar, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FROST—June 17, at Rose Villa, Mussoorie, Angelena, wife of Henry Frost, in her 48th year.

GABRIEL—May 17, at Lahore, Esther Mary Collins, the late widow of Mr. E. Gabriel, of Jhang, aged 62.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises ; 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 5-7m., 5-4a. ; Low water, 10-42m.
Phillips and Co., Annual Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" XI vs. G. I. P. Railway, Home. "B" XI vs. Municipal Cricket Club, away.
Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. The Rovers, Cooperage.
Lecture on People's Banks, Goan Union School, Dabul, 6-30 p.m.
Concert at the Framjee C. Hall, Dhobitalao, by the Bothwicks Society Entertainers, 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 6-15m., 5-52a.; Low water, 0-23m., 0-3a.

Maxim : "Rich men feel misfortunes that pass over a poor man's head."—CHICAGO POST.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter 26th., 0h., 12-8m. a. m.; in Apogee. 25th, 5-2h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 28.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Hornets, Oval. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 7-30m., 6-50a; Low water, 1-11m., 1-16a.

Tuesday, June 29.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. John Roberts and Company, Annual Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Host's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Building, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. B. A., Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 8-37m., 7-51a. ; Low water, 1-55m., 2-10a.

Wednesday, June 30.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Third Criminal Sessions. Harwood League Football : The Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. Akola and Mid-India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Hummum Street, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 9-29m., 8-48a. ; Low water, 2-36m., 3-15a.

Thursday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions Sun rises, 6h. 5m., Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 10-14m., 9-40a. ; Low water, 3-15m., 4-6a.

PEOPLE'S BANK OR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Under the auspices of the Catholic Federation, Bombay, a public lecture on People's Bank or Co-operative Credit Societies will be delivered to-day by Mr. F. L. Silva, Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office, Bombay.

MME. STANLEY'S SALE.—Referring to the advertisement, which has already appeared in these columns of Madame Stanley's Sale of after seasons goods, we take this opportunity of stating that a large stock of ohio gowns, blouses, hats, etc., in perfect condition are being sold at prices which are proving most attractive to her lady clientele. The sale closes at the end of next week definitely and those who wish to secure fashionable and up-to-date costume at the price of a durzee-made article should not miss the opportunity of paying a visit to Waterloo Mansions.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Ambica Charan Ukil, M.A., (Calcutta), Lecturer on Economics, who is at present on a tour, will deliver a public address to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Moral Conflict." Principal D. G. Padbye, M. A., has kindly consented to preside. The usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted by P. N. Wadia, M.A., to morrow (Sunday 27th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when he will expound "Studies in Character" by Sophie Bryant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Under Free dom's Flag...	Nowowiesk'i
Overture.....	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Serenade	Lyrique	Elger
Selection.....	Roberts II Diavolo	Meyerbeer
Valse	Elfantanz.....	Lehar
Selection.....	Haddon Hall ...	Sullivan
Characteristic Patrol...	The Baby Parade	Pryor

THE BOTHWICKS.

At Bandmann's Theatre.

WE would call attention to the fact that on Monday night, June 28th, "The Bothwicks," the smart American Society Entertainers, will give a performance at Bandmann's Theatre on the Maidan. The talented couple are well worth patronizing. Madame Elsie Bothwick being considered a vocal wonder, while Mr. Nelson Bothwick reminds one of that laughter-raising comedian of the past—Dave Carson. His inimitable sketch of the Madras B.A., is regarded as one of the smartest things since the "Bengali Baboo" was written and sung. We feel sure the booking which is at Rose and Co's will be brisk.

THE BOMBAY LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the Annual Report for 1908-09 of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association :—The Committee, in accordance with the Rules of the Association, have much pleasure in submitting here with for the consideration of the subscribers their annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending March 31st, 1909. In the face of the many attending difficulties usually associated with the commencing of an Association of this kind they have continued to devote their careful attention to all matters affecting the interest of the Trade.

The following is a brief review of the leading features of the past 12 months which the Committee hope may be read by members with interest. Your Committee arranged an interview with the Collector on the 4th March 1908 to discuss the new instructions contained in the Circular No. A-7673 of 25th February 1908 with satisfactory results. With a view to increasing the membership of the Association a General Meeting of the Association inviting all the Licensees in Bombay to attend was held in the Framji Cowasji Institute on the 27th of May 1908, when the objects and aims of the Association were thoroughly explained, with the result that an additional 75 members were obtained, the meeting being a great success. On the 16th of July certain grievances effecting Retail sale of Palm Toddy, Dadar Distillery and Tapping License were taken up by your Committee. In accordance with the Resolution passed of the 8th of September your Committee arranged an interview with the Collector on Thursday the 17th September and discussed several grievances affecting the sale of Country and Foreign Liquor with the satisfactory result. A Commission duly appointed by Government assembled in Bombay on the 21st of January for the purpose of taking evidence regarding many points affecting the trade.

Your Committee applied for, and obtained permission for, Messrs. D. C. Comrigar, D. D. Baria, P. Patterson (Honry. Secretary), to give evidence on behalf of the Association, the full proceedings and recommendations having not yet been published. The question of the size of bottles as laid down in Form VI "License for Retail Sale of Foreign Liquors," Para. VI having been brought to the notice of your Committee the matter was taken up with the Collector. Your Committee opened up the question of the Standard strength of Whiskies, Brandies, Rums and Gins for the whole of India.

Most prominent amongst the many important matters at present engaging the attention of your Committee are:—(a) The introduction of a fixed scale of Licenses Fees similar to that at present in vogue in Calcutta in place of the present very unsatisfactory system of assessment by sales. (b) Concurrently with the foregoing would be the abolition of the vexatious system of keeping the Abkari Daily Account Books. (c) To extend the powers of the present existing Committee (authorized by the Government Resolution of 15th August 1907), the members of which are comprised of as follows:—Chairman, Collector of Bombay, Members, Commissioner of Police, Municipal Commissioner, two Members of the Municipal Corporation, so that they will be vested with all authority to sit in Public and decide all objections to existing Licenses and transfers all applications for new Licenses and that they shall be responsible for the decision of all questions relating to the number, location, and distribution of Licenses in general. The Committee to sit once every six months. (d) The abolition of the present Auction system Considering the large amount of the capital at present invested in the trade in Bombay and the activity of the extreme faddists of the Temperance party, your Committee would earnestly point out to members that it is only by united action and individual attention that the work of the Association can be made a success.

FROM the 12th to the 18th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 20 Native Christians, 319 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 381. The death-rate was 38·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 35·2. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 129; bowel complaints, 63; and other causes, 189.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments,

THERAPION is obtainable Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 3/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Position of Agnates.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

BASAPA SIDNAPA HOSMANI VS. BASAPA BIRADARI.

For the Defendant-appellant :—Mr. G. G. Nadkarni with Mr. Bakhle.

For Plaintiff-respondent :—Mr. N. V. Gokhale.

This was an appeal in which the question of Hindu agnates or descendants in the male line, and of cognates or descendants in the female line, was discussed. The Lower Appellate Court had reversed the decree of the Court of the first instance, which had declared the defendant as the heir to the property, house, cattle and fields of the deceased Jayawa, widow of Narsapa, who died in the Bijapur Taluka in 1904. In awarding the claim to heirship in favour of the plaintiff, the Lower Appellate Judge remarked that on Jayawa's death, the defendant and Umawa, the sister of Jayawa, took possession of the property. The defendant lived with Jayawa as her servant or her tenant. Because they took such possession, in all probability they performed Jayawa's obsequies. This circumstance did not suggest that the defendant took part in the performance of the obsequies because of his being a "bhauband" or cognate of Jayawa's husband Narsapa. In his deposition the plaintiff had stated that he had a genealogy of Narsapa's family and he would produce it. It was admitted, however, that he did not produce it. On the strength of this non-production it was contended that the plaintiff had intentionally withheld this genealogy as un favourable to his case. The plaintiff had no such genealogy with him ; what he meant by undertaking to produce a genealogy was in all probability that he wanted to fabricate one, if possible, and produce it. This would expose his unscrupulousness, but prove nothing more. The Court awarded the claim to the plaintiff as the nearest cognate, with costs.

Facts gleaned from the decision of the Court of first instance, go to show that Umawa contended that the plaintiff was the son of the daughter of the deceased Narsapa's uncle. On the other hand, the defendant contended that the plaintiff was only a "bandhu" while he himself was Narsapa's "sapinda" or agnate. The defendant's chief stay was a genealogy in which Lakhganda was given as the grandfather of his grandfather, and as Jayawa's great grandfather-in-law. The defendant would be found out to be what would be called as "gotraji sapinda" or male descendants, of the same family; he was therefore nearer to Jayawa and her husband than the plaintiff Hence, the Court of the first instance passed a decree in favour of the defendant. This decree the Lower Appellate Court reversed ; it gave the decision in favour of the plaintiff as the nearest living relation.

In confirming the decision of the Lower Appellate Court, in favour of the respondant-plaintiff, Mr. Justice Batchelor observed, that a more unpromising second appeal it was seldom his lot to hear. The learned Judge of the Lower Appellate Court had written a very careful judgment in which all the points were fully considered, and his conclusions upon them seemed to him to be irresistible. In his own opinion the questions involved were really questions of fact. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Beaman stated that perhaps the defendant was encouraged to appeal by the expressions which the learned Judge in the Lower Appellate Court had used in dealing with the material documents in the case. Some of these observations, especially relating to Section 90 of the Evidence Act, might have been more happily worded.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula and on the coast of Burma. Local rain is reported from the central parts of the country and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a few isolated falls from other parts of the country. Tavoy had four inches of rain ; Mergui and Bassein, two ; Silchar, three ; Cuttack and Cuddalore, two ; Karwar, three ; Mangalore, two ; Malegaon, Nagpur and Sangor, one ; and Ahmedabad, one and a half.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to be nearly general on the Burma Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local in the central parts of the country and North-East India.

The Mail steamer which left Aden on the 20th instant experienced monsoon winds of average strength.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Station.	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	12·48	11·29	15·01	10·04
Thursday, 24th June.....	0·04	0·06	0·05	0·04
Total	12·52	11·35	15·06	10·08
Same date last year.....	14·70	12·58	12·80	10·45

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1907. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1908. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	14·1	18·74	14·9

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

459-05 Malvi H M and B Jainarayan Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Long Causes.

336-08. Jehangir M and S Charles George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.
800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.
345-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Chaturbhuj Runchordas vs Vasanji Modi and others in person S A Tyabji.
761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and P.

Commercial Cause.

115-06 Tyabji D and Co, Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others vs J C Galstoun, Crawford B. and Co.

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, S A Tyabji.
367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Jankibai widow and others, Smetham B and Co.
28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Moos and another vs Hoosein Begum widow and others Mirza and M.
628-08 Dickabis D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.
632-08 T A Ghandy Heerabai widow vs Peerazi Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H G-ngabai widow vs Rakhmabai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.
738-07 Ragavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.
945-08 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
344-08 Captain and V Walbai, widow, vs Heerbai, widow, and others Bhaisanker, K and G Thackersie and Co.

DR. EDITH PECHEY PHIPSON MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the above Fund, was held at 148, Harley Street, W., on May 26, 1909. In the absence of the President, Sir Frederick Lely (through illness), Mr. T. J. Bennett took the chair. The Hon. Treasurer, Sir Montagu Turner, announced that up to date, the Fund amounted to :—

From subscribers in England, £1,075-10-9; from subscribers in Bombay, £52-0-0: Total £1,127-10-9.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

First:—Proposed by Miss Therne, M.D., and seconded by Lady Scott :

"That the donations of these subscribers who definitely wish to support the Nasik Sanatarium, should be paid over to the Endowment Fund of that Institution, and that all the rest of the money collected for the Memorial Fund, should be placed in the hands of Trustees for the formation of a Pechey Phipson Post-Graduate Scholarship, for the assistance of medical women, preferably those coming from India or going to work in India."

Second;—Proposed by Mrs. E.M. Slater and seconded by Lady Lely: "That the Scholarship should be awarded to the most deserving applicant, and should be for assistance in any sort of post-graduate study, whether medical, surgical, pathological, or scientific. That in the event of the Scholarship not being awarded in any one year, then the funds may be allowed to accumulate—and that at the discretion of the Trustees it may be held by one candidate for a term, not exceeding three years."

Third:—Proposed by Mrs. Geary and seconded by Sir Montagu Tur

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 7 Capt. Murray asked the Secretary of State for War Whether the entrance examination for the Staff College, Camberley, is held in London, and, when necessary, in India.

Mr. Haldane: The examination is held in London for officers at home stations, and in India and other stations abroad as may be necessary.

THE STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

Capt. Murray asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether the entrance examination for the Staff College, Quetta, is held only in India; and, if so, whether he will consider the advisability of so altering the regulations as to permit of the examination being held in London and in India simultaneously.

Mr. Haldane: The entrance examination is held only in India. The Staff College at Quetta is entirely under the control of the Government of India.

THE CONVICTION FOR CONSPIRACY AT MIDNAPORE.

Sir William Collins asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an inquiry will be held by the Government of India into the circumstances which led to the conviction since quashed by the High Court, of three persons charged with conspiracy and sedition at Midnapore, and into the evidence furnished by the police; and, in the event of such inquiry being held, will the possibility of other persons having been convicted or deported on the strength of similar evidence fall within its scope.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the facts of the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case, in which the accused have been acquitted by the Calcutta High Court, after many months of imprisonment under trial and to the finding of the Court that the confessions of the accused were extorted by the police and obtained by highly irregular procedure and whether with reference to this case and to the facts elicited in the Bighati and Burrah dacoity cases and in the Bahraich dacoity case reported from the United Provinces, in all of which cases police evidence has been rejected wholesale and police methods censures he will order an investigation into the procedure followed by the Criminal Investigation Department in India in collecting evidence, and will bear the facts in mind in considering the case of the nine Bengalee gentlemen imprisoned in December last, without charge or trial, on information furnished by officers of this department.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered an inquiry into the conduct of the Midnapore case; the question of ordering an inquiry into the other cases mentioned will no doubt have to be immediately considered by the proper authorities in India. The Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India upon the subject. As regards the connection drawn between the circumstances of these cases and the deportations of December last I stated in answer to a question on May 18 that the information on which the Government of India, after most careful consideration, decided that it was necessary to arrest the nine persons referred to was drawn from more than one source, and was corroborated in various ways.

Sir W. Collins: What will be the nature of the authorities which will conduct this inquiry?

Mr. Hobhouse: The Lieutenant-Governor will cause an inquiry to be made into the case at Midnapore. With regard to the other cases, the Secretary of State is in communication at this moment with the Government of India, and I cannot communicate any further information at present.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Hobhouse said he did not know the composition of the committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to inquire into the conduct of the police. He would mention to the Secretary of State the desire of the member for East Nottingham that the committee should not be exclusively an official one. The evidence on which deportations had been made was not derived only from police sources. The Government had no actual information as to the terms of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the Midnapore case. The terms had been telegraphed for, but had not yet been received.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether he would place the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the Estimates in order that the House might have the same control over his department which it had over the departments of other Minister.

Mr. Asquith: His Majesty's Government are not prepared to take step suggested by my hon. friend which involves legal and constitutional considerations of grave importance.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN TABRIZ.

On Tuesday, June 8, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the regular Governor had arrived in Tabriz; and whether the Russian Government had withdrawn its troops from that town.

Sir E. Grey: I have not heard whethes the regular Governor has yet arrived in Tabriz. The Russian troops have not yet been withdrawn.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Sattar Khan and Baghir Khan, and other Nationalists had taken bast at the Turkish Consultate at Tabriz as a protest against the arbitrary behaviour of Russian troops; and what steps his Majesty's Government were taking to preserve the independence of Persia.

Sir. E. Grey: It is not clear why Sattar Khan and Baghir Khan have taken refuge at the Turkish Consulate-General. Some days ago an encounter took place between two local revolutionaries, lieutenants of Sattar Khan. One took refuge in the Russian Consulate-General. At the request of the Russian Consul-General, the Vice-Governor inquired into the matter, but no definite action. Consequently on May 29 the Russian military authorities arrested some of the offenders who were carrying arms contrary to the Vice-Governor's prohibition. This action was taken to prevent armed encounters between bands of revolutionaries. As a result of this action Sattar Khan and Baghir Khan went to the Turkish Consulate-General. I understand that the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Teheran has been instructed that the case was one for settlement between the Turkish and Persian authorities, that as there was a general amnesty Sattar Khan had persumably nothing to fear from the Persian Government, and that the Russian authorities had nothing against him.

In further reply to Dr. Rutherford, Sir E. Grey said he was not aware that we had guaranteed the independence of Persia, though we had expressed on our own behalf what our policy and wishes were.

THE DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

Mr. Alden asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the state of India is as favourable as described in the Report cabled to the Secretary of State by the Viceroy in March; and, if so, whether there is any reason for the further detention of the nine British subjects who were deported from Bengal without trial in December last.

Mr. Hobhouse: The question of the detention of the persons referred to has to be considered, not with reference to conditions prevailing while they are under restraint, but with reference to those which might be expected to prevail if they were prematurely set at liberty.

Mr. Mackarness was understood to ask whether it was proposed to keep these men in prison until a time of complete peace arrived.

Mr. Hobhouse said they were not kept in prison but under restraint.

Sir H. Cotton: Is the hon. gentleman aware that all these nine Bengali gentlemen are in gaol either in the United Provinces or elsewhere?

Mr. Hobhouse: No, sir; I am not aware of that.

Mr. Ashley: Will the hon. gentleman say whether they are kept in compounds?

Mr. Hobhouse: I think that system is confined o South Africa.

Mr. Mackarness: Is the hon. gentleman not aware that Mr. Dutt is in gaol at Lucknow and Mr. Mitra at Agra, under very hot and unhealthy conditions?

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether a letter from some of these gentlemen has not been published in the Press stating that they are extremely comfortable—(laughter)—and whether natives of Bengal are not quite accustomed to such heat as may be met with in Agra and other places where they are detained.

Mr. Hobhouse said he believed both the hon. member's statements were accurate.

Mr. MacVeagh: Is there any other civilised Government in the world which transports its subjects without charge made and without trial?

Mr. Hobhouse asked for notice of the question.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the nine British subjects who were deported from their homes in Bengal without charge or trial six months ago are still in prison; and, if so, whether the Government has yet considered the question of their release.

Mr. Hobhouse: The persons referred to are still under restraint. The Regulation of 1818 fixes Jan. 1 and July 1 as the dates for the submission of the reports upon which each case is reconsidered by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Mr. Mackarness: Are we to understand that the Government of India will not release these people at any rate until July 1?

Mr. Hobhouse: No, sir; the hon. member is to understand that the Governor-General-in-Council will on July 1 reconsider each case.

Mr. Gwynn asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any legal definition exists by which British-Indian subjects can test their conduct in order to ascertain if it can be held likely to cause internal commotion in the British dominions; and, if not, whether the Government of India will take steps to publish such legal definition in order that British-Indian subjects may not, whether by founding free schools, counselling their countrymen to encourage home manufactures, or any similar act, unwittingly incur sentence of deportation.

Mr. Hobhouse: The answer to both questions is in the negative.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is an offence for British subject in India to promote the encouragement of home industries and take part in the movement called Swadeshi; and whether to do so exposed him to the liability of deportation without charge or trial.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Courts only can decide the answer to the first question; and in answer to the second, the grounds on which an individual may be deported are described in the Regulation of 1818, and it is for the Government of India to decide, in each case, whether such grounds exist or not.

Mr. Bennett asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, after the liberation of the nine British subjects who were deported from Bengal six months ago without charge or trial, the Secretary of State will consult the Viceroy as to the desirability of affording them some opportunity of clearing themselves from the suspicions cast upon them by their accusers in India.

Mr. Hobhouse: The answer is in the negative.

On Wednesday, June 9, Mr. Mackarness, in introducing a Bill to amend the law relating to the deportations of British subjects in India said his object was to bring the law on the subject into line with the Irish Coercion Act of 1881, under which similar powers to those possessed by the Governor-General-in-Council of arresting people on warrant and putting them in prison without trial were given to the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir F. Banbury, interrupting called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there was a motion standing on the paper in the name of the hon member for Edinburgh University which dealt with this subject, and asked whether the hon member was in order in the circumstances in bringing in a Bill.

The Speaker: I should have expected that the hon. baronet would know that a motion cannot block a Bill, though a Bill can block a motion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mackarness, proceeding, reminded the House that in India the Executive had power to arrest persons and put them into gaol without putting them on trial, if in the opinion of the Governor-General such a step was necessary to secure British dominions either against foreign aggression or internal commotion. Any man, however good his character and his record, might have his house invaded and be taken many hundreds of miles to a fortress or a gaol and be kept there until the Government ordered his release. He had no opportunity of disproving the grounds of suspicion the Government might have against him; he was forbidden to take proceedings by "habeas corpus" or for malicious prosecution after his release; and was debarred from exculpating himself in any way. The necessity for amending the law become the more acute because in this part of the empire the police had been found by a Commission appointed by Lord Curzon, and lately by several Justice of the High Court, including the Chief Justice of Bengal, utterly untrustworthy as regarded the secret information they gave. He did not propose to repeal the regulations altogether, but only to introduce safeguards which were thought necessary by a Liberal Government in 1881 in the case of the Irish Act. First of all a British subject who was to be arrested and deported must be reasonably suspected of treasonable practices of a crime punishable by law, being an act of violence or intimidation and tending to interfere with the enforcement of law and order. That would ensure that a man must have been guilty of some definite offence. (Some Irish members: "No, no.") Well, it was intended to secure that. His second amendment was that the warrant should state the character of the crime of which the man was suspected; the third amendment, a most important one, was that a copy of the warrant stating the offence should be given to every person on the occasion of his arrest; and the fourth amendment was that a list of all persons deported and detained, with a statement opposite each name showing the prison or other place where they were detained, and the grounds on which they were detained, should be placed before each House of Parliament within the first seven days of every month during which Parliament was sitting, and when Parliament was not sitting should be published in the "Gazette." That would secure that the House, which was responsible for the Government of India, should have information as to why these extraordinary steps had been considered necessary. Under the present administration of the regulations it was impossible for a deported person to make representations as to the cause of his arrest, but under his proposal he would be made fully aware of what he was suspected. A further safeguard he proposed was that every three months it should be the duty of the Viceroy to revise and consider the cases of persons deported and to certify to the person who had charge of them what his decision was. If the decision was that a person was to be kept in gaol, it was to be endorsed on the warrant. The object of the amendments was to make it impossible for a British subject to be deported without knowing for what reason he was deported. The safeguards he proposed would guard against these men being made the victims of malice or of mistake. He appealed to the Irish members and to the House generally not to think that he was proposing some revolutionary or drastic step, He was simply proposing a reform which would protect the persons affected against the flagrant injustices to which British subjects in India at the present moment were liable, and under which men of the highest character and repute were suffering in India.

Mr. Rees indicated that the opposed the measure, but that it was not his intention to divide against its introduction. He submitted it was not desirable that a speech the meaning of which was to accuse the Government of India of being an unjust and oppressive corporation should go unanswered.

The Speaker, in answer to a point of order raised by Mr. J. Redmond, said that any hon. member who wished to oppose a measure could make an explanation of his reasons for opposing it. At the same time he thought the rule contemplated that the hon. member who made a statement against a Bill should go further and divide the House. If the hon. member did not mean to divide he thought that no speech should be made.

Mr. Rees submitted that under the rule governing the introduction of these Bills the hon. member for Newbury had accomplished his purpose, which was to make a deliberate attack on the Government of India.

The Speaker said that the hon. member had brought his Bill forward under the standing order of the House, and he was entitled to make a brief explanatory statement of its purpose; but any hon. member who opposed the Bill, resting content with criticising it and not dividing against its introduction, was scarcely entitled to speak. If the hon. member was not going to divide the House he did not think that should make a speech.

Mr. John O'Connor said that his name was on the back of the Bill. When he gave the hon. member permission to use his name he was under the impression that the measure went further than was now stated to be its object, (Laughter. and cries of "Order.")

Leave was then given to introduce the Bill.

The Bill was brought in and read a first time.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

On Thursday, June 10, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Russian Government proposed to make a Railway from the Russian frontier to Tabriz in Persia, if so, whether this line would be under the control of the Russian or Persian Government; and whether he could state what the probable duration of the stay of Russian troops in Persian territory would be.

Sir E. Grey: As regards the first question, I am not aware that the Russian Government have any action in contemplation. I am unable to make any statement yet regard to the last question.

Mr. Lynch asked the right hon. gentleman whether material was being collected by the Russian authorities for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Russian frontier to Tabriz; and whether he could state the present position of the question of the introduction of railway into Persia.

Sir E. Grey: I am not aware that any material is being collected by the Russian authorities for the purpose indicated by the hon. member, nor is there any discussion proceeding at present on the subject of the introduction of railways into Persia. There is, moreover, no prospect of railway construction in Persia so long as the Russo-Persia Railway Convention is in force; and in any case his Majesty's Government hold that it would not be advisable to take such questions into practical consideration until Persian finances have been established on a stable footing. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Rutherford asked whether the right hon. gentleman could state the number of Russian troops at present in Persia.

Sir E. Grey: As far as I am aware the position still stands as it did on the date of my reply to the hon. member for East Mayo—namely there are about four thousand Russian troops at present in or near Tabriz, as well as small detachments which have been sent to reinforce the guards permanently stationed Russian Consulates in other towns in the north of Persia.

Mr. Dillon: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he has received from the Russian Government any statement as to when the Russian troops will be withdrawn?

Sir E. Grey: I have already answered that question. I am unable to make any statement on that subject.

PERSIAN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Lynch asked whether any treaty or convention had been concluded between his Majesty's Government and that of Russia providing, among other matters, for the control of Persian financial affairs by Great Britain and Russia; and whether any agreement of this nature was under discussion between the two Governments.

Sir E. Grey: If any money is advanced to the Persian Government it should, in my opinion, not be done without guarantees that it is properly spent. But no such treaty or convention as is contemplated in the question has been concluded, nor is one under discussion.

THE PUNJAB POLICE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether a Mahomedan gentleman named Ali Akbar was appointed inspector of police in the Punjab over the heads of a number of European inspectors; whether this gentleman had previously been in Government service; and if so, under what circumstances he left that service.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject; if the honourable member will furnish a further statement of facts, the Secretary of State will consider whether there are sufficient grounds for addressing an inquiry to the Government of India.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the officers of the Indian Government telegraph service while on duty in Persia are compelled to pay Indian income tax; whether there is any statutory authority for this levy; and, if not, on what principle is it justified.

Mr. Hobhouse: The officers in question are paid out of Indian revenues, and a deduction is made from their salaries at the same rate at which income tax would be levied under the Indian Income Tax Act if they were employed in India. The Secretary of State will consult the Government of India regarding the points raised in the latter part of the question.

DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, who is one of the nine Bengali gentlemen deported in December last without charge or trial, is confined in the Agra gaol, and is there living in a solitary cell, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated, that his food is cooked by an up-country convict, wholly unacquainted with Bengal dietary, and that the burning heat of Agra has already told on his health, which is much impaired; and whether, having regard to the fact that his detention has been ordered for preventive and not punitive reasons, steps will now be taken to ensure that the remaining indefinite period of his deportation will be alleviated by the removal of avoidable causes of hardship and discomfort.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is not aware of the facts alleged. Mr. Mitra has, so far as the Secretary of State is aware made no representations to the effect described by the hon. member and the magistrate of Agra recently reported that he had found Mr. Mitra in good health and satisfied with his treatment.

Sir H. Cotton asked: Whether the treatment was consistent with the provisions of the regulation of 1818 which enjoined that those who were detained should be treated with due consideration of their rank and position, and whether the terms of that regulation were consistent with confining those gentlemen as prisoners in a common gaol.

Mr. Hobhouse agreed that the treatment given to political prisoners deported ought to be suited to their circumstances in life.

REVERSALS OF JUDGMENTS AND THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the recent appeal judgment of the High Court of the native state of Travancore, acquitting sixty-two prisoners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for riot, characterising the prosecution evidence as a tissue of lies, and stating that there was no evidence to show that the prisoners were connected with any political movement, and as to the recent acquittal on appeal by the High Court of Calcutta of three persons convicted in the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case; and whether, in view of the above-mentioned appeal judgments, he will communicate to the House statistics showing the comparative efficiency, as determined by reversals, of the courts of justice in native states and in British India, and the extent to which in either case the "personnel" of the bench and of the police force is Indian in character.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has seen newspaper reports of the judgments referred to. He regrets that the statistics for which the hon. member asks are not available, and he doubts whether the result to be expected from compiling them would be commensurate with the labour involved.

THE MIDNAPORE BOMB CONSPIRACY.

Mr. MacNeil asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Chief Justic and Mr. Justice Mackenzie quashed on appeal from the Midnapore Sessions Court the convictions of three men in connection with the alleged Midnapore bomb conspiracy, and declared that the confessions extorted by the police were not voluntary, but obtained by irregular procedure; whether, in regard to the finding of a bomb in the house of one of the prisoners, the learned judges stated that they inclined to the theory of the defence that the bomb had been placed there by the police, and that the methods of police action disclosed in this case supported this hypothesis; and whether, having regard to the character of this judgment and its bearing on the relations between the Executive Government in India and the subjects of the Crown, the official report of the judgment, as delivered, will be laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

Mr. Hobhouse: The judgment to which the hon. member refers was delivered on June 1, and there has therefore not been time for a copy of it to reach the Secretary of State. Until he has seen it in a full and authentic shape he can form no opinion as to the desirability of presenting it to Parliament. The Secretary of State has telegraphed asking for the full judgment to be sent to him.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the tenure under which the Judges of the High Court of India hold office; do they hold office during good behaviour or at the pleasure of the Exceutive; and what are the safegnards for the security of their freedom from the influence and control of the Executive Government in the discharge of their duties in cases of conflict between the Executive and the subject and for their protection from any ill consequences in the giving of decisions unfavourable to the Executive.

Mr. Hobhouse said: The Judges of the High Courts, who are appointed by his Majesty, hold office during his Majesty's pleasure (24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, sec. 4). The Local Executive Government in India has no control or influence over them in the discharge of their duties.

PENSIONERS LIVING ON THE CONTINENT AND THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Rees asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether he is aware that pensioners who has spent their lives in India are often obliged from motives of health or economy to live on the Continent after their retirement; that they are frequently bringing up large families upon small means to become in their turn servants of the State; that the abolition of the abatement allowed to persons living out of the United Kingdom is a blow to such pensioners, who are in some cases taxed as foreigners in the countries in which they are settled; and, if so, whether he will consider the propriety of a revision of the Budget in this behalf.

Mr. Lloyd George: A person so situated would not be assessable to income tax in respect of a pension payable from the revenues of India, but only in respect of any income which he might derive from sources in the United Kingdom. Unless this were considerable in amount, the burthen imposed by the tax would be a very small one, and I do not think the case is one calling for special relief.

A MILLIONAIRE'S HOME.

Mrs. Gould's Story of Suffering.

New York, June 11.

Some extraordinary stories of life in a millionaire's house have been related during the hearing of the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, who was formerly an actress, against her husband, Mr. Howard Gould, youngest son of the late Mr. J. Gould, and inheritor of a sixth of his vast fortune.

The case began yesterday with Mrs. Gould as a first witness. This morning it was necessary to line the courtroom and corridors with policemen to restrain the throng of well-dressed women who struggled for standing room inside.

Mrs. Gould alleges that after eight years of married life her husband tired of her and began to plot to be rid of her. She testified yerterday that he told her he had placed his affections elsewhere, and invited her to divorce him. She rejected the proposal, and then, she declared, began a régime in which, abandoned by her husband and with her allowance stopped, she was subjected to the insults and mockery of servants whom she was unable to dismiss.

She pictures herself to the Court as left in her husband's country mentioned on long Island, surrounded by every luxury and yet deprived of actual necessaries. Previously she had not wanted for anything. She and her husband had toured the world in his yacht, and had been entertained by the Khedive and by European noblemen.

She had then, she stated, dols. 50,000 (£10,000) a year with which to dress, and had spent dols. 800,000 (£160,000) in eight years. After her abandenment her husband's caretaker, she said, occupied his room, and would sometimes sit beside her on a sofa and blow cigarette smoke into her face.

The recital of these things by the plaintiff occupied yesterday's hearing, while most of to-day's was devoted to cross-examination. Mrs. Gould denied that she drank to excess, or had undesirable aquaintances. She admitted that she saved some of her allowance, but averred that it was insufficient for her station.

Mr. Gould's answer to the suit is that the plaintiff continually humiliated him before his friends, and that her habits compelled him to leave her. He states that under the Court's order he has been allowing her dols. 25,000 (£5,000) a year recently. This he considers sufficient. The real object of the suit appears to be the determine the proper annual allowance to Mrs. Gould.

CUNARD LINER ASHORE.

Feared Total Loss.

RESCUE OF 410 PASSENGERS.

London, June 12.

The Cunard liner "Slavonia," bound from New York to the Mediterranean, has gone ashore on Flores Island, the most westerly of the Azores Islands, in the North Atlantic, and it is feared that she may become a total wreck.

The vessel carried 410 passengers, and, according to our New York correspondent, these have been taken off by a German liner.

New York, June 11.

The New York office of the North German Lloyd line has received news from the Azore that the Cunard liner "Slavonia," bound from New York for Naples is stranded on Flores Island.

The saloon passengers have been taken off by the Princess Irene North German Lloyd and the rest by the liner Batavia Hamburg-American line. The despatch says that it is feared that the Slavonia is a total loss.

A message received by the Cunard Company in Liverpool states that the North German Lloyd Company have received a telegram from Captain Prong as follows:—

Taken on board 110 saloon from "Salvonia," stranded on south-west Flores Island and 300 third for steamer "Batavia."

It is supposed that the reference to the steerage passengers means that they had been transferred to the "Batavia." The passengers are likely to have been landed at St. Michels.

The strandedCunarder "Slavonia" was commanded by Captain Dunning, and has been engaged in the Hungarian-American service for several years, together with the Carpathia, Ultonia, and Pannonia. She left New York on June 3 for the Mediterranean. She was built at Sunderland, her gross tonnage being 10,605 and her speed 14 1-2 knots. Like the other vessels of the Cunard line, she was fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus.

New York, Later.

No further details are known here than those received from the North German Lloyd in a single despatch, which is dated from Velas, Azores, to-day, and signed Ettin Peterson, captain of the Princess Irene.

It says that the "Batavia" and the "Princess Irene" are proceeding to Naples with passengers. The Slavonia sailed from New York on June 3 with 110 cabin and 300 steerage passengers. Most of the cabin passengers were American from the Far and Middle West bound for Europe for the holidays.

The despatch to the German Lloyd says all the passengers were saved. The crew are not mentioned but are supposed to be staying on the vessel. The Cunard office here has no news of the accident.

THE LOST CONDOR.

Commander Crawford, of H.M.S. Shearwater, states that investigation proves the report that the wreck of the lost warship Condor had been located to be unfounded.

BACK FROM THE POLE.

Lieut. Shackleton's Return to London.

Modane (French-Italian frontier), June 11.

Lieutenant Shackleton passed through Modane this evening. He was in great spirits, and looked well. He received a message on reaching French soil informing him that he would be welcomed by a committee of the French Geographical Society at Pierrefitte to-morrow morning.

He was busily engaged with his publisher, Mr. Heinemann, who was travelling with him in going over the materials for his book. Innumerable photographs were scattered about his compartment. He showed me one of the Queen's flag flying "Furthest South." This he is sending to London for the "Daily Mail."

He has with him the flag entrusted to him by her Majesty, having left another in its place at 23deg. 23min. the farthest point reached. Eight of his party will reach London with the explorer on Monday afternoon.

THE marriage arranged between Henry Atree Turner, son of Colonel Turner (late Cameronians) and Mrs. Turner, Frimley, Surrey, and Marion Frances, younger daughter of the late Russell P. Colvin, Indian Forest Department, and of Mrs. Colvin, 42 FitzJames Avenue, will take place on July 8.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in September, between Mr. R. D. O'Connor, Royal Army Medical Corps, youngest son of the late Francis William O'Connor, Limerick, and Phillipa Durane (Suilach), elder daughter of Lieut.-Col. Sandilands, Army Service Corps, and Mrs. Sandilands, of Delhi House, Tidworth, Andover. The marriage will take place in India.

ONE of the smallest parishes in England is known as No Man's Health. It is only nine acres in extent, yet portions of the land are in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Warwick, and Stafford. There is a parish church (built in 1863) and a public-house, which has the appropriate sign of "The Four Counties' Inn," from the fact that a few yards away the four counties touch one another.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette.")

Rao Bahadur Vadilal Balobhai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the office of First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the 21st to the 27th March both days inclusive.

Mr. Vinayak Vishnu Apte. Mamlatdar, taluka Yeola, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Manchersha Manekji Harbhari to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Matrimonial Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Khan Bahadur Bomanji Behramji Patel, deceased.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absense on leave of Mr. D. A. Thomas or pending furthers orders:—Mr. Dalpatrai Jethanand Navani to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals. Mr. Sitaram Hari Vaze to act as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. D. J. Navani.

Mr. Bhaskar Madanji Prabhu to be a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Ramchandra Dattatraya Nargundkor to practise as a pleader in the Kanara District.

Mr. Balkrishna Moreshwar Phanse to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered in the interest of the public service:—(1) Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe, B.A., on the expiration of his privilege leave on 16th July is posted to Chalisgaon; (2) Mr. Muhammad Khan Bane Khan Mudarris, from Chalisgaon to Yawal, on being relieved by Mr. Marathe.

Mr. G. B. Kale, Deputy Accountant, Dharwar, during the absene on privilege leave six weeks from 1st June of the permanent imcumbent Mr A. A. Saldanha.

Mr. Shriniwas Shesho Koimatur, Head Karkun Honawar (pay Rs. 70), acted as Mamlardar of Siddapur in the Kanara District from 16th March to 10th May, both days inclusive, i. e., from the date of relief of Mr. Ramrao Jogapa Basrur till the date of arrival of his succesor. Mr. Gurunath Annaji Jamkhandi.

Mr. Vishwanath Babaji Kulkarni, Karkun, Huzur record office, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 25, was appointed to act as Sub-Inspector, Dapoli and Khed, on Rs. 60, in the arrangement of Mr. Manekial Lallubhai hut to receive salary at Rs. 30 only per mensem.

Mr. S. B. Wagle, District Inspector, Mundgod and Yellapur, Kanara District, on Rs. 125, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 20th May and Mr. Kallapa A. Kagtikar, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Yellapur, Kanara District, on Rs. 50, has been appointed to act for him in addition to his own duties.

Mahadeo Ganesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nawapur Petha, West Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 30th March to 12th May inclusive, and Damoder Govind, Candidate Vaccinator, West Khandesh Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

Bhau Rajaram, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khed Taluka S. D., Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 19th January to 9th April inclusive, and Candidate Vishnu Vasudeo was appointed to act for him.

Gurmukhsing Shamsing, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sukkur District, is transferred to Thar and Parkar District, with effect from 22nd May.

Menghraj Udhavdas, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District is transferred to Sukkur District with effect from 20th May.

Mayaram Hazarimal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Larkana District, with effect from 1st June.

Sanwaldas Salamatrai Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Larkana District is transferred to Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 22nd May.

Mr. Raghavendrarao Govindrao Rayadurg, Mamlatdar, Taluka Ranebennur, who was ordered to act as Resident Magistrate, Dharwar and Hubli, during the absence of Mr. Baindurkar, on leave, should, on return to Ranebennur, take all the First Class work of the Ranebennur Taluka and any First Class work in Kod that Mr. Balekundri cannot deal with and draw the Magisterial allowance.

Mr. Bhailal Tarshottam Shah is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Thana vice Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, resigned.

Mr. Haribhai Gapalji Desai, B. A., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mehmadabad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Kasanji Ranchhodji Naik, L. C. E., resigned.

Mr Anaji Ramchandra Pethe is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette in the Thana District vice Mr Janardan Bhivrao Potnis, resigned.

Mr Ganesh Govind Phadke, Mamlandar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Nandgaon in the Nasik District vice Mr Dattatraya Balwant Unde, resigned.

Sayed Kassim Sayed Hussein, Head Karkun is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Maval in the Poona District vice Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra Khade, resigned.

Mr. Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Sinnar in the Nasik District vice Mr. Narhar Bapu Joshi, resigned.

The appointment by election of Mr. S. S. Karnadkar, Mamlatdar of Parasgad, to be Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Parasgad in the Belgaum District, is approved.

A VICAR'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Collapse while Walking in West-End Street.

London, June 12.

The Rev. R. W. Hadden, vicar of the well-known church of St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W., was walking yesterday evening in St. James's-street, Piccadilly, with the Rev. Canon Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, when he suddenly fell to the ground. Canon Sheppard rendered all the assistance he could, and two doctors were summened, but upon their arrival Mr. Hadden was dead.

Mr. Hadden became unconscious immediately he fell. He made no exclamation before falling, and uttered no word while on the ground. The body was removed to the mortuary.

The reverend gentleman, who had been vicar of St. Mark's for the past ten years, leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. It was known that he had been suffering for some time from heart disease.

GRATEFUL MOTHER

Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says:—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

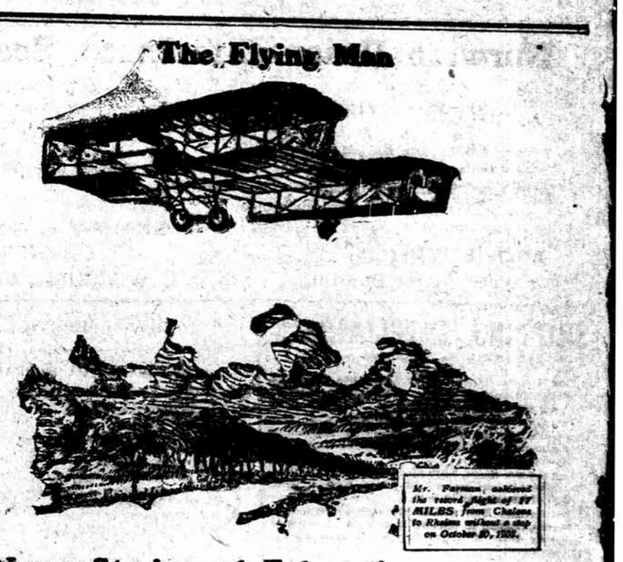
"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.



Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme restorative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warmest appreciation for the *permanent* staying power and resistance which Phosferine imparted to his nerve system, enabling him to withstand the severe strain of the unexpected risks and hazards of aerial flight.

Mr. Farman puts it on record that the very superabundance of energy imparted by Phosferine makes for exceptional mental and physical alertness, and in his own case, prevents the ill health and effects of exposure, which would so greatly increase the risks of his experiments.

Stopped and entirely prevented.

Mr. Henry Farman, the marvellous "Flying Man," 42, Rue Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, writes:—"I am pleased to endorse the merits of Phosferine as a nerve tonic of the highest quality. As an aeroplanist my nerve system is continually subjected to the severe strain of unexpected risks and hazards, but I have found Phosferine to be a splendid bulwark against all kinds of exhaustion. Your preparation imparts and stimulates a mental alertness and physical energy which has contributed immensely to the success of my aerial flights. Even the most careful calculations are apt to be upset by the effects of exposure, but in my case Phosferine has completely fortified me against all such evils. At the present time I am in excellent health and spirits, both sleeping and eating well, and this desirable condition is certainly due to Phosferine."—February 17, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

RAIN PROOF COATS FOR RAIN OR SHINE.

Our "Lester" rain-coat, a smart coat, unlined, in Fancy, Tweeds, very light and cool, from Rs. 45.

Our "Ricochet Rain-coat, waterproof, without rubber, windproof sleeves. The coolest and healthiest, made in light and Fancy Tweeds, from Rs. 50.

Cash or V. P. P. Prices.

BIRTHDAY PARADES.

Celebration in India.

YESTERDAY, being the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of the King-Emperor of India, the troops in garrison at Bombay paraded in three different places. The Royal Garrison Artillery and the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment were paraded at the Colaba parade ground, the 116th Maharattas on the general parade ground, and the 109th Infantry at Santa Cruz. The parade at Colaba was witnessed by a fairly large number of people. The troops who fell in at 8-30 a.m., were commanded by Colonel G. R. B. Davidson, R.G.A., the Gloucestershire Regiment being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace. The troops having taken up their position facing east, a feu-de-joie was fired and the Royal Salute was given, after which three cheers were called out for His Majesty by the Officer Commanding. The parade was then dismissed and the troops marched to their respective quarters.

A similar parade was held yesterday of the 116th Maharattas on the general parade ground, under the Command of Colonel H. R. Mead. After firing the feu-de-joie a Royal Salute was given followed by three cheers for His Majesty.

The 109th Infantry also paraded on their own ground yesterday at Santa Cruz under the command of the Senior Commanding Officer. They went through the usual ceremony.

All the public and Government offices, Courts of Justice, Banks and mercantile offices were closed yesterday in Bombay.

Flags were flying from the Secretariat, the Castle Flag-staffs the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and offices of the Foreign Consulates, and merchant vessels in the port were decorated with flags and bunting.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 8-30 a.m.

The Cavel Recreation Club, composed of Catholics residing in Cavel, Kalbadevi, held a social gathering yesterday evening, to celebrate the King's Birthday. There was a large attendance of members, both ladies and gentlemen, and the premises were tastefully decorated with bunting and foliage. In the unavoidable absence of Rev. De Monte, D. D. Vicar of the Cathedral, Dr. Alban D'Souza proposed the toast of the evening, giving eloquent expression to the deep loyalty which animated every Catholic individual in this City. Dr. Heredia next spoke in a similar strain, emphasising the necessity for all Catholics to be steadfast in their loyalty to their King. The toast was responded to with great enthusiasm. During the evening a few ladies and gentlemen contributed vocal items recitations, etc., which interspersed with a few dances, went a great way to make the celebration a very enjoyable one. Mr. E. Rozario was responsible for all the arrangements which left nothing to be desired.

Last evening a meeting of the Goan Community was held in the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul. Dr. B. Pais was on the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas voted to the chair. Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza moved the following resolution:—"That the President be authorised to send the following message to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—"The Goan Community assembled in a public meeting at the invitation of the Goan Union request to convey to H. E. the Governor of Bombay respectful and hearty congratulation on the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor"

The Chairman said that he hoped the meeting would pass the resolution with acclamation. They were all domiciled in British India, and the blessings and benefits they enjoy under the British rule were innumerable. The resolution was carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The following telegram was despatched yesterday to H. E. the Governor of Bombay by Dr. L. J. Pinto, President of the "Gremio Portuguese." "The Gremio Portuguese on behalf of the Portuguese community in Bombay, desires me to request your Excellency to convey to H. M. the King-Emperor their sincere and hearty congratulations on the auspicious celebration of his Birthday and their best wishes for his long life and the continuance of his glorious reign."

The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"The Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi of Bombay, humbly begs your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor its sincere and hearty congratulations on the auspicious celebration of his Birthday and its best wishes for his long life and the continuance of his glorious reign."

POONA.

The parade was held on the general parade ground this morning in honour of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was brought with many innovations of an agreeable character. It was perhaps one of the most remarkable parades ever held in Poona and the amount of interest it excited could be readily gauged from the myriads of spectators who were out. Everything on the ground might have been counted in thousands. The troops, the ladies in the reserved enclosures, the school children on the grand stand, and on the second enclosure stand, vehicles of sorts and even cameras. Every school in the Cantonment and City sent forth its battalions for the first time to demonstrate their loyalty to the King-Emperor. The different institutions were distinguished either by badges or ribbons or by the miniature samples of the Union Jack which they carried. The holiday attired children were accommodated with their teachers on the grand stand and it was a powerful object lesson to Swadeshism, when after the troops had given three hearty cheers for His Majesty, the Indian pupils joined in cheering themselves hoarse with the European children. The demonstration was impressive for more reasons than one, and it is not to be forgotton by youthful political aspirants. The Military authorities probably had some specific reason for fixing the parade for ten o'clock when people in Poona usually conjure up visions of breakfast. Whatever the object was, it was supported by beautiful weather which permitted the parade to be carried out under a cloudy sky and in a balmy atmosphere. The reserved enclosures on either side of the saluting base were crowded to an extent which might heve eclipsed the density of leaves in Valhambrosa.

The full strength of the beauty and valour of Poona and Kirkee was in evidence. H. E. the Governor was unavoidably absent. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins were present on behalf of the Government. When the troops had formed up in double line facing East, Bigadier-General Swann, C. B., Commanding Poona Division, accompanied by Colonel Wilson, A. A. G., the D, A. A. G., and Lieut. Cassim Shah, A. D. C., rode up. The General was received by Colonel F. B. W. Richardson, Commanding Poona Brigade, Captain Deverall, Brigade Major, and Captain Ellis, station staff officer.

The parade was taken in hand by Col. Richardson immediately after. The battery on the extreme right of the line opened a cannonade and during the intervals the Brigade fired the "feu-de-joie" faultlessly, while the massed bands in the rear of the centre of the line struck up the National Anthem. Next came the Royal salute and then three hearty cheers for His Majesty by over seven thousand.

The troops comprise as follows:—

The Mounted Brigade which included the 26th (F. W. O.) Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Logan Hume, 26th Cavalry, the Royal Artillery, consisting of four batteries of the 13th Infantry Brigade and 6th Ammunition Column, under Major H. L. Tithgow, R.F.A., the Royal Engineers (3rd Sappers and Miners, commanded by Colonel Russell, R.E.), the 1st Infantry Brigade under Colonel Barter, consisting of the Lincolns, 12th Pioneers and 27th Baluchis and the 2nd Infantry Brigade Colonel Hitchins, commanding, which included the Northamptons, the 89th Karnatic Infantry, and the 114th Maharattas.

General Swann and the divisionl staff now took up their position at the saluting base and the troops formed up to march past. In spite of the ground being in a fearfully sodden state, the march past of all the corps was magnificently effected and the Cavalry trot and canter past lost none of their wonted brilliancy. The Artillery followed the 26th Cavalry at the trot and they provided a theme for admiration. As they swept past the massed bands played. The Cavalry Brigade as the 26th Cavalry and Mounted Infantry marched past for the Royal Artillery wings for the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the Lincolnshire poachers for the Lincolns, the Brigade Grenadiers for the 12th Pioneers, the Blue Bonnets over the borders for the 127th Baluchis, the Northamptonshires for the Northamptons, sally waters, for the 89th Carnatics, garry owen for the 114th Mahrathas, manly must for the Cavalry trot and Bonnie Dundee for the Cavalry canter. It was altogether a brilliant martial affairs from a spectators' point of view and a most successful parade from a military stand point.

The public owe to Mr. Ostreham, D. S. P., Mr. Stewart, A.S.P., Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector Flemming and the splendid body of European police officers under their debt of gratitude for the complete absence of fatalities of any description.

THE STATE RECEPTION.

At ten o'clock to-night His Excellency held a Reception at Government House when between four and five hundred people of rank and fashion attended. The cosmopolitan character of the gathering and the cordiality which characterized the intermingling of Europeans and Indians completely shattered any hypothesis relative to social distinctions, and His Excellency supported by his Private and Military Secretaries and the gallant A.-D.-C.'s, was careful to see that everybody was perfectly at home. Special arrangements were made in a specious Shamiana for Brahmin gentlemen and another Shamiana stocked with light refreshments was provided for the benefit of Indian gentlemen with tendencies in that direction. Special arrangements were also made for the Reception and convenience of purdah ladies who were received by Lady Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Sheppard at the main entrance and conducted to the gallery overlooking the ball room. As the other guests drove up they were received by Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C, Captain Sullivan, A.-D.-C., Captain Davis, A.-D.-C., the Nawab of Sachin, A.-D.-C., and Ressaldar Bahadur Bhagwan Sing Native A.-D.-C. to His Excellency. They individually bowed past His Excellency who was supported by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, and Captain Greig, Military Secretary. The grounds of Government House were brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. It was very near midnight when last of His Excellency's guests left after having spent a most enjoyable night at Bonnie Ganeshkhind. His Excellency the Governor's Band played during the Reception.

STATE BANQUET.

His Excellency the Governor entertained a hundred guests at a State Banquet held at Ganeshkhind to-night in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday. The dining-room at Government House has undergone a a metamorphosis since last year. It is most elaborately panelled with oak, the carvings of which are a triumph of art. The old order has also given place to new in the way of lighting. To-night the effect of the myriads of wax candles supplemented by the subdued light shown by innumerable electric jets recently arranged by Mr. F. D. Stewart of Wanowrie was pronounced in dazzling radiance. The decorative scheme of the dining table was alamandes peeping through a profusion of variegated fern and grasses. During dinner, H. E. the Governor's Band played some delightful music.

His Excellency the Governor took in Lady Muir Mackenzie; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mrs Heaton; the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Lady Lamb; the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Mrs Drew; the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Mrs Sloggett; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mrs Carmichael; the Hon'ble Sir Robert Lamb, Mrs. Swann; the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Madame Djelal Bey; Surgeon General Sloggett, Mrs DuBoulay; Surgeon General Stevenson, Mrs Trump; Mr Carmichael, Mrs, Hitchins; Mr. Drew, Mrs. Wilson; the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Vakil, Mrs. Kennedy; the Hon'ble Syed Zaun El Edroos, Mrs. Sheppard; the Hon'ble Sar Dessai of Vamtmari, Mrs. Arthur; the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron Mrs. Jackson, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Mrs. Heckwell; the Hon'ble Mr. Murray, Mrs. Pratt; Brigadier-General Swann, Mrs. Robertson: the Hon'ble Tehirchand, Mrs. McGill; the Hon'ble Dyelal Bey, Mrs. Dyson; Sir Dawood Khan, Mrs. Bain; Mr. DuBoulay, Mrs. Fowler; Mr. Enthoven, Mrs. Jennings; Mr. Crump, Mrs. Clifton; Mr. Arthur Hill, Mrs. Scudamore Colonel Richardson, Mrs. Parker and Colonel Wilson, Mrs. Perkins. The other gentlemen at the table were Colonel Russel, Colonel Westropp, Colonel Hitchins, Colonel Thackwell, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Major Jackson, I.M.S., Mr. Pratt, Mr. Wathon, Capt. Greig, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Talbot, Mr Kincaid, Mr. Robertson, Lieut Col Barter, Lieut Col Dyson, Lieut Col Bull, Lieut Col Fowler, Lieut Col Jennings, I.M.S., Mr. Keeting, Mr. Ian Kemball, Mr. Arstar, Lieut. Col. Logan Hume, Major Perkins, the Revd Father Bruder, Major Wilkins, Major Martin, Capt. Lucas, R. A. M. C., Professor Paranjpe, Sirdar Hormusjee Pudumjee, Mr. Cousens, Capt Davis, the Revd Brinton, Capt Drummond, Capt Aga Cassim Shah, Mr. Kadri, the Nawab of Sachin, Capt G Luccas, Capt Sullivan and Mr. B. A Alderson.

To celebrate the King-Emperor's birthday the Council of Bombay Presidency Moslem League gave a loyal entertainment this afternoon which was attended by the cream of Moslem Society at present in Poona. Among those present were—His Excellency the Persian Consul-General, the Hon'ble Syed Edroos Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P., Nawab Feroze Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Shaikh Ibrahim Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Subedar Major Hayat Khan, Haji Ismail Baig Mahomed, J.P., Hajee Saleh Mahomed, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer Professor Abdul Husain, Kazi Inayatulla Khan, Khan Saheb Abdul Kadar Khan, Saheb Ibrahim Hafiz and others.

Moulvi Rafuiddin Ahmad, Secretary of League delivered an address offering loyal congratulations to the King-Emperor on behalf of the Mahomedan community and invoking divine blessing upon his gracious Majesty, he dwelt upon the personal interest which the late Queen Victoria evinced in the welfare of her Indian Mahomedan subjects. By command of the late Queen the late Lord Salisbury gave him a letter to Sultan Abdul Hamid bringing to His Majesty's notice some of the grievances of the Indian Meccan pilgrims which he had the honour in person to deliver to His Turkish Majesty. He dwelt upon some of the blessings which Indian Mahomedans enjoy as loyal subjects of the British Sovereign.

In conclusion the whole company prayed for long life to the King-Emperor and prosperity and permanence to the British Rule. His Excellency the Persian Consul-General thanked the Council of the League on behalf of himself and his Turkish Colleague and offered cordial good wishes for the life of the King-Emperor and prosperity to the Indian Mahomedans who were contented and happy under his rule. Three cheers were given for the King-Emperor before the company dispersed.

SECUNDERABAD.

This morning two parades were held in honour of the King-Emperor's Birthday by the Secunderabad garrison at 7-30, one on the General Parade ground, Secunderabad, and the other, at Bolarum at the same hour. The Secunderabad troops were under the command of Major-General W. R. Kenyon Slaney who arrived on the ground punctually with his staff which consisted of Major King, D. A. A. G., Captain Hume Spry, D.S.O., Brigade-Major and Captain Lee, Station Staff Officer. The troops on parade were the 1st, 16th and 41st batteries, R. F. A., the 9th Ammunition Column, 33rd Light Cavalry, two Regiments of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, 10th Company, Sappers and Miners, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, 61st Pioneers, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry and 96th Berar Infantry. After the Royal Salute a feu de joie was fired, cheers were given for the King-Emperor. The troops afterwards marched past the saluting flag, afterwards marching direct to thair various quarters.

The general public of Secunderabad turned out in strong numbers, the morning being a delightful one with a cool breeze blowing. In the enclosure, reserved for His Highness the Nizam Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, was present. In that set apart for the Resident's party were Mr. Gabriel, Second Assistant, Majors Wake and Leslie and Mr. Crawford of the Nizam's Railway Police.

The Parade of the Bolarum troops comprised "G," Battery, R.H.A. "H." Ammunition Column, 13th Hussars, 29th Lancers, 95th Russell's Infantry and 97th Deccan Infantry. Exactly the same ceremonial was observed as at the larger parade. There was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen including Mr. Howell, 1st Assistant Resident, and a monster crowd of natives.

MADRAS.

The 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, paraded this morning on the Barrack square in Fort Saint George to celebrate the King-Emperor's Birthday. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bonus, D. S. O., was in command of the troops. About 250 strong were drawn up in line facing the main guard where the Union Jack was hoisted. The Royal salute was fired and a *feu-de-joie* was fired and three cheers given for His Majesty. Owing to regimental band being away the Wellington Drums had to play the National Anthem.

COONOOR.

The usual ceremonial parade took place this morning at Wellington. The border Regiment, numbering about a thousand men and a depot of details, about five hundred men under Lieut-Colonel Walker, D. S. O., commanding the Border Regiment, took part. Before the men broke up they marched past with the band of the Borders playing. Lovely weather prevailed and a large gathering of civilians turned up to witness the parade.

NANDOD.

An excellent rain fell last night. The usual parade in honour of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, was held this morning. Under orders from His Highness the Maharna Chhatrasinhji, Rajasaheb of Rajpipla, a salute of 31 guns was fired with three feus de joie. Three hearty cheers were given for His Majesty. A general holiday is being observed.

SURAT.

The following message was sent by Dastur Rustamji Jamsedji of Surat to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"I, the head-priest of Surat Parsee Anjuman, on behalf of the Parsee community of Surat, request your Excellency kindly to convey our sincerest congratulations to His Gracious Majesty on his birthday."

LIMBDI.

The King-Emperor's Birthday was celebrated by H. H. the Thakor Saheb with great eclat. A salute of 31 guns was fired, the police fired a feu de joie, schools and offices were closed, the poor and prisoners were feasted and the day observed as a public holiday.

EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.

Alarming Shocks In Southern Towns.

Marseilles, June 11.

At a quarter-past nine this evening the shock of an earthquake, which, lasted six seconds, was dittinctly felt here, followed a quarter of an hour later by another but less severe disturbance.

Within a few minutes great alarm was manifested in the town, especially in the poorer Italian quarters. Most of the inhabitants rushed into the streets, taking their principal valuables with them, and for several hours a state of panic prevailed.

The houses are deserted, through fear of further shocks.

The railway station is crowded with people chiefly Italians, who are anxious to leave the town. Most of them have their entire families with them, and are loaded with all kinds of parcels. The quays in the harbonr and all the public squares are also filled with people, and the tramway-cars on the lines leading out of the town are packed with panic-stricken fugitives.

So far as I can ascertain at present no serious material damage has resulted. Cracks have ap peared this evening in the walls of several ho uses in the Rue des Noailles, and som e of the paving stones have been shifted from their beds.

The bulk of the people are in a terribly frightened state, and more than half of the inhabitants appear likely to remain out of doors all night.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING
London, Eng.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY OF A CENTURY AGO.

A Ball of the Bachelor's Club in 1814.

THROUGH the courtesy of a valued friend there lies before me at present a curious old paper, which recalls echoes of old Bombay of nearly a century ago, and revives the memories of social worthies, who have long ago passed away. It is an invitation to a ball and supper given by the Bachelors' Club in July, 1814, printed on fine thick foolscap, bearing the water-mark "Brenchley 1812," and the following is an exact copy:—

"BACHELORS' CLUB.

Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Norris,
" Northcote, " Wedderburn
Captain Pottinger, " Farish
Mr. Remington, " Best
" Newnham, Major Warden
" Stewart, and
" Crawford, Captain Frederick
} Managers.

Request the pleasure of Mr. Pestonji Bomanjee's company at a ball and supper to be given to Captain and Mrs. Russell at Lowjee Castle, on Wednesday the 20th instant at 8 o'clock.

Bombay, 1st July 1814.

An answer is requested directed to one of the Managers."

Of the Bachelors' Club nothing is now known, and this is the first time, I believe, that even its name is mentioned. James Douglas, to whose suggestive volumes all lovers of old Bombay owe so much, does not mention it in the list of old clubs that he gives, though he once unearthed some minutes of the Sans Souci Club in Bombay, referring to the year 1816, and gave us a delightful glimpse of some of its affairs in that year. His was the earliest reference to clubs in Bombay. But this invitation is of an earlier date still, carrying us back further into the past by four years. Occasionally, says a writer on social Bombay in the middle of the last century, "the members of the Byculla Club get up a ball and supper, and some of the gay bachelors at the Presidency continue this by a few parties at the country-house of some of the native gentlemen." The ball mentioned in the invitation, was certainly an earlier instance of the parties referred to by this writer in 1850 as got up by "the gay bachelors at the country houses of some of the native gentlemen." The Byculla Club, the oldest of the existing clubs, was established in 1832, and the clubs before that year seem to have had no local habitation and some seem not to have even a name. Even the Sans Souci had not a house of its own and generally met at the splendid establishment of Duncan Cameron "who had taken up Boyce's Hotel, from which every former proprietor had retired with a fortune—Cameron however failed; but his house was the resort of the Governor and of every fashionable 'eleve' and the scene of many brilliant balls and bumpering dinners." Cameron was a retired sergeant, who owned a well-known tavern called after his name; and both he and his tavern figures prominently in the Bombay adventures of "Qui Hi" published about this time in 1816.

The Bachelors' Club gave this ball at Lowjee Castle, a famous country-house of the Parsi family of shipbuilders, the Lowjee Wadias. It was situated amid extensive grounds in what was then the lonely and out-lying suburb of Parel, and was built in 1793 by Hormasji Bomonji, a grandson of the founder of the family, Lowjee (1710-1774), after whom it received its name. The anonymous writer of 1850, from whom we have already quoted, has the following about this famous country-house. "On the great road, leading to the Fort of Bombay and on its left is the spacious mansion known as Lowjee Castle, the property of the brothers Bomanji and Ardeshir Hormusji: it is occasionally lent to the public for dancing reunions, but during the warm weather the family make use of their abode in it. Both the house and its grounds are worth a visit: some of the paintings in the former will gratify curiosity." Captain Eastwick, writing a little later, also refers to these paintings in his description, of this Castle. "A spacious hall and a flight of broad and handsome steps lead to a magnificent drawing-room decorated with the utmost richness. The European visitor is struck perhaps more with the overcrowding of the beautiful chandeliers and the furniture generally, than with the richness of the articles themselves. The walls are covered with paintings, among which are full length protraits of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles Forbes. Indeed, Sir Charles Forbes deserves to appear among the Lares of the family" This spacious pile of buildings still stands in close contiguity to what was once the Government House at Parel, but like the latter its glory has long since departed and its lonely halls no longer resound with the echoes of hospitality and conviviality. The last time that I visited it a few years back, this proud Castle was utilised for the prosaic purposes of a steam laundry, and nobody seemed to care for what was once a well-known sight of Bombay, described with admiration by several eminent travellers and authors. The well-known lines of Omar Khayyam came to my mind, and I sought some consolation in reciting them amid the dreary scene that I witnessed:

"They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep:
And Bahram, the great Hunter—the Wild Ass
Stamps o'er his Head, but cannot break his sleep.
I sometimes think that never blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Cæsar bled;
That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
Dropt in the Lap from some one's lovely Head."

Pestonji Bomanji (1758-1816), who was the invited guest of the Bachelors' Club, was the elder brother of the Lord of Lowjee Castle, Hormasji Bomonji, and it was natural therefore that he should be invited. He was the grandson of Lowjee Wadia, the pioneer shipbuilder in Bombay; but he did not follow the profession in which the family made its name and fame. He became a very wealthy and influential merchant, trusted and respected by Europeans as well as natives. He was closely connected with the great mercantile house of Bruce, Fawcett and Co., which in the year of his death, 1816, became Remington and Co., a firm which had extensive dealings with natives for several generations. Pestonji, with his brother Hormasji, was one of the seven leading merchants, English and Parsi, who patriotically came to the assistance of the Bombay Government in its times of great pecuniary difficulty owing to the war with the Mahrathas and the French, and advanced what was called the Northern Loan of 1802. He was highly honoured by the Parsis and the other natives generally, and was respected by the authorities for his public spirit which led him on several occasions to represent successfully before them the grievances of the native community.

Among the hosts of the Bachelors' Ball of 1814, we find the leading members of Bombay society of that day. Many of them were distinguished Members of the Civil Service, who rose to very high places. Farish rose to be acting Governor of Bombay for nearly a year. Warden and Newnham have left their mark as Chief Secretaries to Government and both, as well as Farish, became Members of Council. Wedderburn was Accountant-General and father of the present Sir W. Wedderburn. He succeeded his brother in the family Baronetcy, and survived nearly fifty years, dying in 1862. Norris was another distinguished Civilian, who is best remembered for the part he took in compiling the famous Bombay Code of Elphinstone. There is a fine statue of Norris in the Town Hall in a sitting posture with the Code in his hand. Remington and Crawford and Stephenson were partners in the great firm of Bruce Fawcett and Co., and later of Remington and Co. Servants of the Company were allowed in those days to trade on their own account, and so Crawford was both a merchant and a Member of the Civil Service, in which he had come out in 1795 two years after Warden. William Crawford afterwards entered Parliament as Member for the City of London in 1833. Pottinger rose the highest of all these distinguished "bachelors" of 1814. He became successively Governor of Hongkong and Cape Colony and closed his career as Governor of Madras from 1848-54.

The early hour at which balls commenced in those days will also be noted. Seven o'clock and even earlier seems to have been the dinner hour at the time.

R. P. K.

WE are informed that a marriage has been arranged between Captain G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., youngest son of F. A. Stewart, of Kandahar, St. Brelades, Jersey, and Ethel Rosalie, third daughter of Surgeon-General J. Fairweather, late I.M.S., of Forest Hill, Reamount Jersey.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway.

FINE INNINGS BY RAILWAY CAPTAIN.

A holiday match was played yesterday on the Esplanade, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway Club. The weather was fine and the wicket in good condition, though the ball occasionally kicked up a little. The outstanding feature of the day's play was the fine unconquered innings of George, the Railway team's skipper. He made some very daring pulls and his contribution of 55 included nine 4's. His partnership with Shamrao in the Railway team's second venture realised 97.

The Railway team winning the toss, went in to bat and totalled 103, to which Smith, an old Presidency player, contributed 31, his score including three 4's. The rest of the batsmen could not do much against the bowling of Milne and Coombs who captured 5 wickets for 41 and 3 for 23 respectively. The Gymkhana responded with 126, to which Powell and Brooke contributed 39 and 30 repectively. The former played a faultless game unmarred by a single chance, and most of his runs were made by clean, hard driving. Brooke, who gives every hope of proving a valuable acquisition to the Gymkhana this season, also played a fine, though not faultless, innings, being missed when 12. Commander Vines, who made the third highest individual score for his side, played an exhilarating game though it was not in the approved orthodox fashion. Notwithstanding the contributions by Powell, Brooke and Vines, the Gymkhana team, which showed a long tail, could make only 126, not a fine total, considering the fact that they had to contend against a not very strong attack. The Railway team entered on their second venture with an adverse balance of 23. Their first wicket fell before a single run had been scored, but they were able afterwards, notwithstanding the several changes of bowling, to make 97 and when stumps were drawn the Railway score stood at 97 for 1 wicket. The game will be continued this afternoon.

THE PLAY.

W. George, the Railway Captain, winning the toss, elected to bat and sent in Smith and Shamrao to face the bowling of Milne and Lover. The innings opened disastrously for the Railwaymen, as with the score only at 7, Brooke smartly stumped Shamrao off Milne (7—1—2), and before any addition had been made to the total, Palwanker was out to a catch by Phillips off the same trundler (7—2—0). Then, however, a stand was made by Smith and Clarke, the new-comer, who carried the total to 34, when the latter, who had contributed 14, was caught by Coombs off Hewlett (34—3—14). Shivram, a Hindu Presidency player, who was the next man in, and Smith put up 39 for the fourth wicket. Smith, who had been playing a fine, faultless game, then succumbed to a fine ball off Coombs, the total standing at 73, and his own contribution, which included three four's and two three's being 31 (73—4—31). Stevenson was the sixth man in, but Coombs soon clean bowled him (74-5-1) and the score stood at the same figure when immediately after Milne yorked the Railway skipper's middle stump (74—6—0). Parekh joined Shivram, and the latter who had been playing an attractive game, was caught by Hearson off Coombs (78—7—15). The game at this stage was very dull, but Nagporewalla, the new-comer, enlivened it a bit by hitting out and sending the score up to 99. Then, jumping out to hit a ball off Milne, he was stumped by Lover. His contribution of 19 included four four's (99—8—19). Alcock made a triplet and was then run out (103—9—2). Essai joined Parekh, who was beautifully caught by Vines off Coombs and the Railway Club's innings terminated with the total at 103 (103—10—0).

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

S. N. Powell and G. C. Phillips went in, Shivram and Parekh opening the Railway attack. Powell soon got into form and sent up the first decade. With the total at 17, Shivram clean-bowled Phillips (17--1--1). Lieutenant Brooke was the next man in and when play was adjourned for lunch the Gymkhana had made 34 to 1, of which Powell had hit up 25.

On the resumption of play after lunch, Powell and Brooke, the not-outs of the morning, carried the total to 65, when Powell was caught at long-off by Palwanker off the second ball of Clarke who has been put on to bowl in place of Shivram. The retiring batsmen had made 39, including eight four's (65—2—39). P. M. D. Sanderson, who was the fourth man in, hit a single and a quartette, but was soon afterwards out to a catch by Shamrao off Parekh (75—3—5). Milne partnered Brooke. He made a hard drive off Parekh but was smartly caught by Palwanker (81—4—4). Commander Vines joined Brooke, who, with the score at 88, was brilliantly caught by Parekh off his own ball (88—5—30). Stileman was the next man in. Before he could break his duck, he was clean-bowled by Parekh (88—6—0). Hearson joined his skipper, who, a little after, with one of his characteristic pulls, sent up the century with cheers. Hearson responded with a fourer, but his career at the wicket was cut short by Shivram who caught him off his own ball (107—7—8). E. Coombs was the ninth man in and the total stood at 108, when Vines who made a slashing drive, was beautifully caught by Palwanker off Shivram (108—8—16). E. Lover joined Coombs. A few minutes of dull play followed, after which Coombs was out to a catch in the slips by Nagporewalla off Parekh (125—9—11). Hewlett was the last man in. He made only 1 when he was caught by Alcock off Shivram. The Gymkhana innings thus terminated with the total at 126 (126—10—1).

G. I. P. RY. CLUB, 2ND INNINGS.

Stevenson and Shamrao opened the G. I. P. Railway Club second innings, the Gymkhana attack being entrusted to Milne and Coombs. Before a single run had been scored Stevenson was caught by Hearson off Milne (0—1—0). George joined Shamrao. The batsmen carried the total to 97, when stumps were drawn for the day. The following are the scores:—

G. I. P. RY. CLUB.
1st Innings.

Smith, b Coombs	31
Shamrao, st Brooke, b Milne	2
V Palwanker, c Phillips, b M il ...	0
Clarke, c Coombs, b Hewlett	14
Shivram, c Hearson, b Coombs ...	15
Stevenson, b Milne,..	1
George, b Milne	0
Parekh, c Vines, b Coombs	5
Nagporewalla, st. Brooke, b Milne ...	19
Alcock, run out	3
Essai, not out	0
Extras.....	13
Total,.....	103

2nd Innings.

Shamrao, not out	40
Stevenson, c Hearson, b Milne ...	0
George, not out	55
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wicket)... ...	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
G. I. P. RAILWAY.
1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	15	41	1	5
Lover	6	16	1	1
Hewlett	3	10	0	0
Coombs	23	1	3	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Mr S N Powell, c Palwanker, b Clarke ...	39
Mr G C Phillips, b Shivram	1
Lieut Brooke, c and b Parekh	30
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Shamrao, b Parekh	5
Mr J S Milne, c Palwanker, b Parekh ...	4
Comdr D F Vines, c Palwanker, b Shivram	16
Mr C G Stileman, b Parekh	0
Mr L P Hearson, c and b Shivram ...	8
Mr E E Coombs, c Nagporewalla, b Parekh	11
Mr E G B Lover, not out	7
Mr G H Hewlett, c Alcock, b Shivram ...	1
Extras	4
Total ...	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shivram ...	18	44	7	4
Parekh ...	15	49	3	5
Nagporewalla ...	6	17	0	0
Clarke	4	12	1	1

[illegible] ION IN EUROPE.

The [illegible]ic Meeting.

A [illegible] Berlin correspondent of the "Times," dated June 6, states:—

When the Emperor William goes to the Baltic to meet the Czar, he will be accompanied by the German Foreign Secretary, Baron von Schon, and by the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Count Pourtales. Count Pourtales, who has been visiting Germany in consequence of the death of a relative, had an interview last week with the Imperial Chancellor. Prince Bulow will not accompany the Emperor because "his absence from Berlin at this moment is regarded as impossible for reasons of domestic politics."

The "North-German Gazette" asserts that the fact that the Czar has given the Emperor William a cordial invitation to a meeting is unwelcome to the opponents of Germany in the foreign Press. These opponents of Germany, it is asserted are already busily engaged in misrepresentation with regard to the motives and consequences of the meetings. With this aim it is said they falsely attributed the meeting to German initiative and associate with it dark designs of German policy against the Triple "Entente." It is added:—

"Given a certain amount of good will, it should everywhere be understood that Russia, without prejudice to the maintenance of her alliance with France and her "entente" with England, desires to retain freedom to shape her relations towards the German Empire and towards the group of Middle European Powers in the way that suits her own interests. This can produce a feeling of disappointment only in those quarters where it was perhaps expected that Russian policy would allow itself to be brought into a lasting and fundamental opposition to the two neighbouring empires. This purpose has not been achieved, and in all probability will not be achieved. For on the occasion of the Emperor William with the Emperor Nicholas for a friendly expression of views implies no change in the broad lines of European politics, but it implies that both monarchs desire to continue to cultivate and to promote their personal relations as well as a good understanding between their empires."

Upon this, as upon several recent occasions, the German semi-official Press seems to exhibit a surprising sensitiveness with regard to irresponsible comment abroad. When so much trouble is taken to reply to unrepresentative foreign assertions, it might be well to rebuke the many not unrepresentative German journals which are indulging in exaggerations equally incompatible with the German official view of the Baltic meeting. Since the visit "implies no change in the broad lines of European politics," the German Foreign Office must deplore, for example, such statements as are telegraphed from Berlin to the Munich "Neueste Nachrichten"—that Russia has evident by learnt that English friendship is entirely selfish, and that France cares only about her capital invested in Russia.

A Berlin telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" quotes the semi-official note in the "North-German Gazette" in order to say that it is a correct account of the situation and in order to rebuke some unnamed German journals which are said to be annoyed by the visit and to consider that the Emperor is too read to meet advances halfway ("ein zu weiter Entgegenkommen zeige."). These hypercritical writers are reminded that the Emperor William owed the Czar a visit, and was, therefore, of course, glad to accept an invitation. Germany desires to live in regular relations with Russia, and it would have been a folly to refuse a friendly invitation.

THE GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" CONTRACTS.

In view of the announcements by various Kiel and Berlin journals that contracts have been placed with the imperial yard at Kiel and the Vulcan yard at Stetten for the construction of the third and fourth capital ships of the German 1909 programme, a semi-official statement has been issued to the Press this evening, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on June 9. In the first place the announcements of the Kiel and Berlin journals is described as "inaccurate." The statement however, continues: "In order to be able to arrange for the work of the winter half-year it is indeed purposed that one of the two ships shall be constructed in the imperial yard, while the contract for the other is to be placed with one of the private yards, which have still to be invited to send in competitive tenders

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THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE Imperial Press Conference was fortunate beyond any of the other Imperial or International assemblages which have chosen London as a meeting-place, in that its organisers secured Lord Rosebery to welcome the guests from Greater Britain and to propose the toast in their honour. The banquet that brought the delegates together the evening before the business of the Conference began, was held at the Imperial International Exhibition in the still dazzling White City. The guests represented so much talent, and included so many critics and men who habitually sit in solemn judgment on men and affairs, that the choice of Lord Rosebery to deliver the address of the evening was particularly happy. The brilliancy of his speech did not conceal its common sense, nor did its airy grace hide the serious form of political truth. But unpalatable facts were not allowed to intrude their clumsy outlines in the delicate after-dinner oratary, of which His Lordship is passed master. His was pre-eminently a speech that fosters a community of feeling and a spirit of good fellowship in which all measures for the extension and elevation of the Press of Great and Greater Britain could be most profitably discussed. Speaking of the importance of the gathering seated round the banqueting tables, Lord Rosebery harrowed a simile from the Æneid, familiar to him in his strenuous Eton days, and compared his position that evening to that of Æolus in the cavern of the Winds of the Empire, but unlike that classic sovereign he could not pretend to control them. All he really wanted to say was "Welcome Home." These words uttered, he would gladly have sat down. It was fortunate for his hearers that he did not carry out this simple plan, but went on to point out that the overseas guests would be shown, during their stay, much that was unmatched in the world. They would visit the ancient Mother of Parliaments, the House of Commons, but he could not promise them a view of the House of Lords, for it would not be sitting just then. They would see old manor-houses that were inhabited even before the discovery of America, and he advised his audience not to lose the chance of visiting them for, when next they came, this place of civilisation might have passed away. After this flout at the land taxes of the still incubating Budget, Lord Rosebery opined that the visitors would be hurried from rural scenes to teaming commercial communities, to ports and harbours, Surrounding all they would see a "prodigious, but always inadequate armada." The speaker struck a resonant chord when he congratulated the guests on bringing to the old country, "the youth of your vigorous communities. You bring the candour, the acute criticism, the frankness of speech which belong to our young dominions beyond the sea."

With considerable skill Lord Rosebery held his audience while he related his dream, the dream of "a retired politician," in which he had thought that, if he were disposer of affairs in England, Parliament should vote a two years' supply and then pack off in three or four of the obsolete warships for a trip round the Empire. The country need not fear it would be neglected, the heads of the permanent departments would take care of it, as they had always done. If the House of Lords joined in the expedition, they should as was their custom, pay their own expenses, "for," said Lord Rosebery, "the distinction between the Lords and Commons is this, that the Commons vote the taxes and the Lords pay them." They might make the journey safely together, however, for "the wholesome discipline of the ocean would soon shake them down into conditions of parity if not of amity." The tour would include Newfoundland and Canada, where among other advanced ideas, they would find that wealth was not considered a crime, for "some of the most glowing specimens of that obnoxious creature, the multi-millionaire, have been produced in that soil of liberty." They should visit New Zealand and Australia, where everything is abnormal, the marsupials and the duck-billed platypus, where a population two-thirds of that of London maintains without inconvenience seven capitals, seven Governments, and seven Ministries. If they had leisure for it they might indulge in the permanent sport of Australia "hunting for a Federal capital" before going on to South Africa to recognise the great success of a bold and magnanimous policy which was healing the seams of war with a cement that has united the new Empire. They might then go north through Africa, avoiding of course Uganda, lest they disturb the privacy of Mr. Roosevelt, and come home again through Egypt where they would see order rescued from chaos by the British Government. But this delightful dream may not come true. Parliament must go on sitting to delight the British taxpayer, for nobody would be willing to lose the society of our legislators for one, much less for the 18 months the trip would consume, albeit the countervailing advantages to be reaped in a closer knowledge of the Empire would far outbalance the loss. Lord Rosebery was intensely relieved to find that Tariff Reform was not in the list of subjects to be discussed in the Conference, and as it was a peaceful Conference, so much the better.

The question of closer communication between all parts of the Empire would meet with adequate attention, but that of Imperial Defence was the most vital topic of the moment. His Lordship asserted that he had never known so "ominous" a condition of things as the present. There is a hush in Europe, a hush in which you may almost hear a leaf fall to the ground. All forebodes peace" went on this usually optimistic veteran, and yet there never was in the history of the world so threatening and so overpowering a preparation for war." Europe that has been for forty years an armed camp, is now preparing new armaments. In this "silent war" not a drop of blood is shed in anger, but "the last drop is extracted from the living body by the lancets of the European statesmen" No wonder the speaker, realising this attitude of the nations, should ask what would be the outcome of all the extra taxation for warlike preparation, whether it would end in bringing back Europe to barbarism or cause a catastrophe in which the working men of the world will say "we will have no war of this madness, this foolery, which is grinding us to powder." "But," added Lord Rosebery, "build 'Dreadnoughts' we will as long as there's a shilling to spend on them or a man to put in them." Needless to say, loud cheers greeted these words and still more enthusiasm was aroused when he insisted that "some personal duty and responsibility for national defence rests an every man and citizen." Nevertheless the speaker charged the guests to tell their people the deplorable way in which Europe is lapsing into militarism and the pressure which is put upon this little island to defend its liberties—and theirs. In a fine peroration Lord Rosebery impressed on his hearers, that having come as believers in the communism of commonwealths which constitutes the British Empire, they would return to their homes missionaries of the most extensive and the most unselfish Empire known to history, winding up as he began with a warm "Welcome Home!" This nobly-inspired speech touched the highest note in Imperialism and evoked a response to the desire for those measures of general defence which will unite in a strong and common bond all parts of the Empire.

A REMARKABLE STORY CAPPED. A story of a remarkable find in connection with the two distinguished Central Asian explorers who were recently in London together, is going the round of the papers at home and also here. It relates how Dr. Stein found a small spring tape-measure at the foot of an old ruin in Eastern Tibet in 1906, and how on his recently shewing it at a dinner table in London, Dr. Sven Hedin, who was also one of the party, at once recognised it as the one he had lost in Tibet five years previously. Strange as this incident is of one explorer picking up an article left by another explorer in the same field, yet it is matched and in some particulars surpassed by a similar story related of Sir Harry Lumsden's father and his cousin. Matthew Lumsden and his cousin Thomas, who were in service in India, went home after the Pindari war of 1817 by the overland route via Persia, Transcaucasia and the Black Sea. Whilst crossing Caucasus they were overtaken by a thunderstorm during which Thomas lost a valuable gold watch belonging to him. Several years later Matthew Lumsden, who was Professor of Persian and Arabic at Wellesley's College for Civilians at Calcutta, and was a great Orientalist made a second journey over the same route and was presented to his great surprise with the very same watch, which his cousin had lost on the former journey, by some monks residing in the Caucasus and stated that they had picked it up on a mountain path. Sir Peter Lumsden who relates this remarkable incident in the life of his brother Harry says that the watch has now become an heir-loom in the family and has been inscribed with the appropriate note "nil desperandum." Dr. Sven Hedin's remarkable tape-measure found by Dr. Stein, has been, we are told, presented to the museum of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE HONOURS' LIST. The list of Birthday Honours, as published by us, differs from that of our contemporary, but we believe ours is correct. There were not vacancies for seven Knight Commanders of the Star of India and it is improbable more than two were created. However, we congratulate recipients of the Star of India whether they are knights or commanders. Mr. Lamb, for example, has merited either honour. The Home List in the main merely hands up military officers a step in their respective Orders, though it also creates a few Companions of the Bath among senior military officers and a few Companions of St. Michael and St. George among Colonial civilians. Knighthoods seem to have been going fairly cheap, when they are given to an actor, a playwright and a comic journalist, but this is an age of levelling up. As to Mr. Dumayne's knighthood, we imagine it came to him as a surprise, for a C.I.E. was surely all he could reasonably have hoped for. However, some men are lucky in these things and those who appreciate them will rejoice.

LORD KITCHENER will be the principal guest at the Indian Cavalry dinner at Simla on the 17th August.

THE position at Dera Ghazi Khan remains unchanged, as no exceptionally heavy flood has come down the Indus.

MR. A NUNDY, Barrister, has been appointed Government Prosecutor at Rawalpindi, vice Mr. Broadway, who becomes Assistant Legal Remembrancer at Lahore.

MESSRS. Ali Imam from Bankipore, Abdul Majid from Allahabad and Mahomed Shafi from Lahore have arrived at Simla in connection with Mahomedan representation upon the new Councils.

A MARRIAGE will take place shortly between Captain Francis Adams, 28th Light Cavalry, Inspecting officer, Kathiawar I. S. Cavalry, and Helen Maude, widow of the late Reginald Hardy of Knebworth, Herts.

WE cannot understand says the "Sind Gazette" why in Karachi and Hyderabad persons are permitted to store inflammable material close to dwelling and business houses. The Municipality have powers under the Municipal Act to prevent this, but why they do not make use of the law is not clear.

MR. SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, B.A., LL.B., of Bombay, stands first in First Class among the successful candidates at the final Bar Examination, held last month in London. Mr. Rangnekar has had a most successful career in England, having previously carried away two prizes at the same time at the Term Examinations held by the Council of Legal Education in March last. This is the second time throughout the history of the English Bar that an Indian wins the very highest place among successful candidates, and having regard to the fact that Mr. Rangnekar has achieved this distinction within a year of his joining the Bar, his record is all the more creditable to him and to his country.

A STATEMENT was current last evening (says the "Standard" of June 9) that there would be no examination for Sandhurst this month, as the number of candidates is not in excess of the number of vacancies, and that all who have entered will be admitted, subject to the medical test. This statement, which on inquiry is not denied in official quarters, has been current for some time, and accentuates the serious shortage of officers to which attention has frequently been drawn. The military authorities have made many a strong efforts to induce a larger and better supply of officers, but it is believed that the causes of the deficiency are more deep-rooted than has been supposed, and that not only educational reforms, but improvements in the conditions of service, must be introduced before the deficiency can be dealt with.

DURING a visit of the members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society to Brentford, Mr. Fred Turner, the local librarian, told them that, after many years of patient searching of records, he had at last discovered the house where J. A. W. Turner, the artist, went to school. Turner, said the librarian, came to Brentford in 1785, and lived in a house in the historic market place, with his Uncle Marshall, who was a butcher. He went to school at a house situated in Brentford High-street, now used as a clothier's shop. Mr. Turner showed the members of the Association a copy of Boswell's "Antiquities of England and Wales," containing seventy plates, coloured by Turner when a boy at school, for which he was remunerated at the rate 2d. per plate.

MR. GAMBLE, second officer of the London Brigade, demonstrating the value of the collapsible brass helmets, one of which was worn by a fireman at a bottle exchange fire said. "Fourteen tons of glass fell on the man's head and completely buried him, and when he had been dug out down to his shoulders another shower of glass came down and buried him again. "He was in hospital for four months," added Mr. Gamble, "and glass was coming out of different parts of his body for six months afterwards, but he is still one of our best men."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE FIGHT OVER THE BUDGET.

The Press Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 11.

ONE of the Australian delegates to the Press Conference, speaking at the Constitutional Club luncheon, yesterday, observed that he and his colleagues are struck by the way in which party lines have been, if not obliterated, ignored in the old country. He added that if they had not known it before they came to England they would never have dreamt that there was such a thing as party politics in Great Britain. It is true that our statesmen do not call each other Judases as do politicians in the colony from which the speaker hails. But if he had had time to read the newspapers this week he would see evidence in the report of the Parliamentary proceedings that party is still a very active force in the Motherland and before he returns to the Antipodes he may have occasion to change his views. Mr. Herbert Gladstone "sorrowfully" admitted to a deputation received by him yesterday that the whole time of Parliament up to Christmas, if not up to next Easter, will probably be occupied in discussing the Government's financial schemes, and there are many other indications that the Home Secretary was not talking wildly. So far from party having been banished to the planets, it looks as if we were at the commencement of one of the fiercest party struggles that has been seen in these isles for many a long day. Imperial journalists who have been long absent from Europe or who visit it now for the first time should avoid the mistake which they constantly remind us is committed with regard to our possessions overseas—the formation of hasty and superficial conclusions. The debate on the order for the second reading of the Finance Bill, which began on Monday and ended yesterday, was animated, but it was mildness compared with what may be expected when this epoch-making measure, as it may be justly called, reaches the Committee stage. By the way no fewer than 400 amendments were delivered last night, and these it is grimly stated can only be looked upon as a small instalment. The motion for the rejection of the Bill was in the hands of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer—the only Unionist member of the House of Commons who has had charge of the national purse—and he satisfied his friends by his vigorous speech. Mr. Lloyd-George as an antagonist is not to be despised, but it is doing him no injury to say that in matters if finance he is not exactly a Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Lloyd-George did not, as might have been expected, reply to Mr. A. Chamberlain—the Advocate-General (Mr. Ure) who is an out and out land reformer, or as Lord Wemyss would say, spoliator, was put up to follow the mover—and reserved himself for an even more formidable opponent, Mr. Bonar Law, who is understood to aspire to the Exchequer Chancellorship in the next Unionist Administration. Mr. Bonar Law spoke on Wednesday. I should mention that the chief feature of debate on Tuesday was Mr. Harold Cox's unsparing denunciation of the Government's proposals. It is a pity in the interest of accuracy that the Australian delegate to whom I have referred above was not in the Strangers' Gallery, when Mr. Cox was speaking. The scarcely suppressed indignation of the average occupant of the Ministerial benches reminded one of what used to be seen before Mr. Winston Churchill made the final plunge. "Is Mr. Harold Cox likely to join the Conservatives?" is a question sometimes asked by those who do not reflect that the hon. member, although he does not love the new land taxes, loves Tariff Reform still less. It is to be regretted that there is no cross-bench party in the House of Commons. And they dare admit it there are even in the present Parliament sufficient M. P.'s with the cross-bench mind to form a decently-sized group. The Legislature will suffer a loss if Mr. Cox receives the punishment usually inflicted on the ultra independent or what party whips consider as ultra-independence. Notwithstanding their annoyance the other evening there must have been some stalwarts on the Government side of the House who argued with what Mr. Cox said about the alarming growth of Civil Service expenditure and the apparent indifference to economy in the disbursement of public money—an indifference common to both parties. To err is human, and Mr Bonar Law was guilty of a surprising "howler" while he said we have death duties as well as income-tax. France has neither. In parentheses I may observe that Mr. Balfour committed himself yesterday evening to the statement that there is no income-tax in India! To return to Mr. Bonar Law there is not at present any impost in France called an income-tax though, as Mr. Lloyd George point out, something approaches it in the taxes on dividends etc. There are actual death duties and they are of a substantial character ranging from 1 to 20 1-2 per cent. Naturally the Chancellor of the Exchequer made play with this slip of his opponent, but the speech was not one of Mr. Lloyd George's greatest efforts. Rumours emanating from Unionist sources to the effect that his own friends were greatly disappointed may be taken for what they are worth and the same may be said of the suggestion that Mr. Birrell had this particular speech in his mind when at the Foreign Office yesterday he contrasted the position of the Pressman with a Minister. He was defending his half serious idea propounded to the newspapur delegates earlier in the week that journals ought always to be non-party. "In politics" he said "we must have parties, but it is not necessary in journalism. Our position is very different. For instance, if one of my colleagues makes what I consider a very bad speech I can't say it was a bad one." The "Times," as an opponent, expresses mild satisfaction that the Government majority should in a division of this kind upon the principal measure of the Session only be 147. We have yet to hear how many Liberals deliberately abstained from voting, that is to say, were unpaired but as you have heard the Nationalists had the felicity of being able to exercise the Irishman's privilege of going again the Government. Their defection, if they were serious, might in certain eventualities be awkward, especially if the idea of arranging for Liberal members to take their holidays in batches matures. But many will share Mr. Balfour's suspicions as to how far they mean business. They may with their leader vow undying opposition to the Budget, but will they carry their hostility to the length of seriously embarrassing the Government? Mr. Balfour doubts it, and so do I. Apart from the increased tax on the national beverage of the sister island, the National beverage of the sister island the Nationalists almost to a man must be as delighted with the other parts of the Budget as are the Labour representatives.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Lord Morley, in his delightful speech at the Foreign Office yesterday, told us that when he is perplexed for a definition, it is his wont to look out the word in the Oxford Dictionary. Well, after attending and sitting out three of the four meetings of the Imperial Press Conference I was perplexed for a definition and I looked out the word in the "splendid monument of learning and effort" referred to by the noble Viscount the word was "Conference" and I found this definition:—"A formal meeting for consultation or discussion, e.g., between the representatives of different Sovereign States, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, representatives of Societies, parties, etc." The gathering of overseas journalists has been from many points of view a greater success than any body with whom I am acquainted, but to call it a conference is surely a misnomer. It is to be hoped that if, as is suggested, the assembly becomes an annual, biennial or triennial affair a little more care will be taken in the preparation of the programme if the idea is not to collect able editors from the uttermost parts of the earth to listen to a series of lectures by eminent statesmen and politicians. And moreover although it may be easy enough to arrange for such a series of addresses to have been delivered by Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey, Lord Morley and Lord Crewe, to mention only a few of those who have instructed the delegates not only in matters of Imperial Defence but on how journalists should perform their duties the same choice might not be available in, say, Melbourne. I have the greatest respect for some of the leading politicians of the Antipodes, but I can scarcely conceive anyone wishing to undertake a journey of many thousands of miles to hear discourses by them on Imperial topics however, important. But the indirect advantages of the representative of the leading journals of the more remote parts of the Empire meeting now and then in the Metropolis are, I believe, very great. For example, I fancy we shall find Colonial journals less inclined than formerly to sneer at Downing Street or to imagine that their own particular colony is precisely the centre of the universe and the greatest effort of creation. Everyone agrees that Lord Rosebery never spoke better than he did on Saturday at the huge banquet in Mr. Imre Kiralfy's Palace of music. But is it not rather peculiar that at a gathering supposed to consist exclusively of journalists the organisers should have invited a non-journalist to propose to toasts of their guests? I will not mention names, but I think I know of one or two Pressmen who could have risen to the occasion. But if a journalist was not to be seen no better selection could have been made. Lord Rosebery is not only our Public Orator but he was an Imperialist when Imperialism was less in favour than it is now. Of the more solemn passages in Lord Rosebery's speech those relating to Imperial Defence and the threatened "re-barberisation" of Europe, Reuter has told you. Some of his lighter points were much enjoyed, such for instance, as his recommendations to the delegates not to miss seeing the old manor houses where the squirearchy of Great Britain have lived for centuries, almost all of them inhabited long before the discovery of Australia, and some even before the discovery of America—"A civilisation, a country life which he added I advise you to see on your present visit, because when you next come it may not be here for you to see it." Equally appreciated was his suggestion that disused warships instead of being scrapped at inadequate prices should be utilised for a novel purpose. Describing a dream he had he said: "I thought to myself that, if I were the lay disposer of things in this country, I should like Parliament to vote supplies for two years, and then pack itself up in three or four of these obsolete warships and go for a trip in order to find out something about the Empire. You might object at once, *in limine*, to my scheme and say, "How would the country be governed while all the Ministers were absent?" I reply with confidence that they would be governed much as they are now by the heads of the permanent departments and I am sure that some of us would feel even greater confidence in the welfare of the country if it was under that permanent and well-ordered control." Another of his good things was that the travelling M.P.'s would find when they reached the Dominion that in Canada wealth is not a crime. The one practical question referred to—I cannot say discussed—at the Foreign Office was the vexed question of cable rates. Both Lord Crewe as Colonial Secretary and Mr. Buxton as Postmaster-General practically promised financial assistance of some kind but unless the Press can promise the Companies a much larger amount of business it seems doubtful if we are within reasonable reach of the desired boon.

OLLA PODRIDA.

After Sir Bampylde Fuller's lecture a friend said to me, "I must tell you what the Bishop of London says is the best way to become a good public speaker—stand up, speak up and shut up." I replied, "I am sorry you did not communicate the Bishop's orders to Sir Andrew Fraser with emphasis on the last two words." For the ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was awfully longwinded and really bored every body fearfully. He may have been a fine administrator but he has no sense of humour. "Ladies and gentlemen who attend the garden party which is to be given to the delegates at Marlborough House on Monday next are requested to bring their invitation cards." So was an intimation with reference to the Press Conference. Hostesses whose parties are likely to be interfered with by impudent suffragettes should copy this example.

Reporting an interview with Mr. or, as he is being styled here, the Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjee the *Daily Chronicle* makes him say:—"The politician is the main cause of the Indian unrest." The contest shows that "politician" is probably a misprint for "partition." Printer's errors are not always unhappy.

ACCORDING to a Darjeeling correspondent, a Bengalee lad writes in an essay on the horse "The horse is a mobile creature, and has a spinal chord on which to ride astride. He is guided by his tail on which are many hairs!"

MRS. PATTEN, wife of Mr. Simon Nelson Patten, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, has obtained a divorce from him on the ground of incompatibility of temperement. His theory of marital relations was responsible for the incompatibility. Mr. Patten believes, a morning paper states, that a wife, even if she has children, should go out to work daily until her income is sufficient to provide for all the needful advantage for her children. His outline of the ideal day for a married couple, as expressed in a recent lecture, is that both should rise at six, that the mother should prepare breakfast, work six hours outside the home, purchase a ready cooked dinner, and find time later for the house-cleaning. "The whole idea of this is to take the wife away from the home, where she is often inefficient, and enable her to produce something of value while adding substantially to the family income."

THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

MEETING IN LONDON.

Speech by the Aga Khan.

ETHICS OF MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The annual meeting of the London Branch of the All-India Moslim League was held this afternoon.

The Aga Khan, after emphasising that Mussulmans within the administrative limits of India substantially out-numbered the entire population of Germany, while the vast brotherhood of the Islamic world considerably exceeded 250,000,000, recalled that throughout the storm and stress of the last few years, Mussulmans had remained unswerving in devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor.

They asked only an equitable share of the constitutional privileges granted to the Indian peoples, while others were putting forward claims which were inconsistent with the unimpaired maintenance of British authority.

Speaking with a full sense of responsibility, and after fully weighing his words, the Aga Khan declared emphatically that if, in the final shaping of the Government's plans, the pledges made to Mussulmans were not carried out fully, both in the spirit and the letter, the reforms were doomed to failure.

It was impossible to work a constitutional scheme satisfactorily with a large section of people disappointed and without real representation, and another section exultant because they had attained a virtual monopoly of political influence.

The Aga Khan concluded with an emphatic declaration of loyalty: "We regard the King, not as a foreign ruler, but as our own Emperor, Kaiser-i-Hind, the continuance of whose benificent sway is essential to the peace and prosperity of Hindustan."

MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA,

A Mahomedan deputation, comprising of Syed Ali Imam (Bengal), Mr. Abdul Majid (United Provinces), Hon. Mr. M. Shofi Khan Bahadur, (Punjab) Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona), and Hon. Mr. Rahmat Ullah Sayani (Bombay), which is here to discuss Mahomedan representation upon the new Council tomorrow meets the Committee of the Viceroy's Council, comprising Sir Harvey Adamson, Mr. J. O. O. Miller and Mr. Sinha, which has been engaged for some time past in shaping the regulations which are about to be sent home to the Secretary of State. It is not yet known that arrangements will be found to be acceptable to both [illegible] a scheme for increasing Mahomedan representation upon the Imperial Council which will be pressed, is as follows :—

(a) To distribute the five exclusively Mahomedan seats in the ratio of one each to Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab and one to Bombay and Madras. Alternately these seats are to be filled by election by exclusively Mahomedan electors registered separately.

(b) To require the Landholders Associations of Eastern Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay, each to elect a Mahomedan every other election, two further seats being thus filled by Mahomedans who, however, would be chosen by mixed electorates.

(c) One Mahomedan to be nominated by the Viceroy from Mahomedan officials of Baluchistan and North-Western Frontier Province which do not yet possess necessary organisation for elections.

(d) One of the two spare seats reserved to be filled at the discretion of the Viceroy for the representation of minorities to be also allotted to Mahomedans to be filled by election by a special Register in Madras and Bombay alternately, there by putting thesetwo provinces upon the same footing as the Punjab, the two Bengals and the United Provinces It is urged on behalf of this scheme which is understood to be advocated by Mr. Ali Imam that while it would assure to Mahomedans a total of at least nine seats, it would not seriously interfere with the representation allotted to other communities.

Supposing it to be adopted, the proposed sixty seats in the Imperial Council would then be arranged as follows, viz :— Officials, 32 seats ; non-officials, 28 seats. The last named may be distributed as follows :—

(1) Twelve seats to be filled by election by non-official members of Provincial Councils, viz., 1 Bengal, two Madras, two Bombay, two United Provinces, two Eastern Bengal and Assam, one Punjab, one Burma, one also to represent Central Provinces to be filled up as a temporary arrangement as might be found expedient pending creation of a Provincial Council.

(2) Two seats to be occupied by elected representatives of the leading Chambers of Commerce.

(3) Seven seats to be filled by election by landholders, namely, one for each of the principal provinces, (two of these seats to be always occupied by Mahomedans).

(4) Five special Mahomedans' seats.

(5) Two seats to be filled by the Viceroy for representation of Minorities, one being kept for Mahomedans.

MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League yesterday, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, in the course of a comprehensive speech, referred to the debate in the Legislative Council.

He remarked that His Excellency the Governor, in his recent speech at the Legislative Council, referred with some surprise to the fact that no great meeting of Mahomedans had been held in Bombay to discuss the question of separate electorates. He wished to make a few explanatory remarks respecting that reference. At a meeting of the Mahomedans, held there during last Easter holidays, he expressed regret that no public meeting of Mahomedans had been held in Bombay to denounce the mischievous agitation against the Government pledges to the Mahomedans in support of separate Moslem electorates, and there was danger of the silence of Bombay and especially of the Congress Mahomedans being interpreted by their opponents against our contentions, and he suggested the desirability of breaking the ominous silence. Soon after that Mr. Hobhouse made a statement in the House of Commons, regarding mixed elections, which caused consternation among the Indian Mahomedans, and he had in his hand a circular signed by almost all the leading Mahomedans of Bombay, of the Shia and Sunni sects, calling a public meeting of the community on the 16th of May. That meeting, however, did not take place, because just before that date the All-India Moslem League sent a telegram, announcing a meeting of all India at Lucknow on the 23rd May, and also because some leading men of the community were absent in the hills. It was decided to hold the meeting in June. He did not for a moment question the desire of the Local Government to further the interests of the Mahomedans in their charge. They must most thankfully accept the assurance of His Excellency that the pledges made to the Mahomedans would be undoubtedly fulfilled, but it was now clear that there was unfortunately a misunderstanding between the Local Government and the Mahomedan community, as to the exact nature and extent of the pledges made to them. They said that Lord Morley had definitely promised to give separate electorates to the Mahomedans, from municipalities to the Imperial Council. If there was any obscurity, regarding the language of Lord Morley it was removed by Mr. Balfour. Speaking in the House of Commons, on April 26, he said; "In other words the representation of Mahomedan communities in all classes of institutions, whether local, provincial or central is not to follow the rule laid down by the Government of India in the first sentence of this telegram. It is to follow the entirely different rule stated by the Viceroy, then by the Secrerary of State, and now stated for the third time by the Secretary to the Treaseury namely, that so far from all sects and classes, including the Mahomedans voting together, the Mahomedans are to vote on a separate register and with a separate representation from all other classes. I hope I have made that quite clear ; that it is the pledge which has to be redeemed. After reading His Excellency's speech, one felt extremely disappointed that Government was even now doubtful of the wisdom of granting separate electorates to the community. With what enthusiasm could the Local Goeernment carry out the pledge of the Secretary of State, when it openly confessed its disapproval of the very principle, upon which the policy was based and that is a point, which filled them with alarm. There were difficulties in the redemption of the pledge, but the promise could only be fulfilled, when these were gradually but certainly removed. He had already explained why the meeting in Bombay had been delayed. But Bombay was not the Presidency. There had been meetings held in support of separate electorates in Ahmedabad, Broach, Ratnagiri, Poona and Ahmednagar. Besides the Deccan Moslem League, the Bombay Anjuman as well as Members of the Council had all supported the course they advocated. He was not aware of any question of interest to Moslems, upon which such complete unanimity prevailed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were proposed by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, seconded by Professor Mirza Abdul Hussain and supported by Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed and Kazi Mir Enayatulla Khan of Ahmednagar and unanimously adopted :—

"That this meeting re-affirms the previous resolutions of the League, viz., that no scheme of reforms would be acceptable to the Mahomedans of this Presidency or considered satisfactory by them, which does not provide separate electorates for the Mahomedans as promised by Lord Morley in all the stages from District Boards up to the Imperial Council.

"That it strongly disapproves of Government nominations and mixed electorates in all stages and does not consider the difficulties in connection with the establishment of separate Mahomedan electorates either in connection with the Municipalities or Provincial Councils as insuperable.

"That in view of the desire of H. E. the Governor to be in possession of a more emphatic and an universal expression of the opinion of the Mahomedans in this Presidency than what had been hitherto presented to him with regard to separate electorates, this meeting expresses a strong hope that public meetings of Mahomedans will be held in all the principal towns of this Presidency to express the deliberate opinion of the community upon the subject.

"That the League should psesent a detailed scheme to Government with regard to the establishment of separate electorates and other matters in connection with the reforms at an early date."

ARABINDO GHOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

At a public meeting at Barisal on Wednesday, Arabindo Ghose spoke for an hour and a half on repression and reforms, as two aspects of the same policy, before a vast gathering. The crowd would not disperse till they heard a Bengali version of the speech. Mr. Ghose left for Calcutta yesterday.

THE MIDNAPORE INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE JUNE, 24.

At the resumed inquiry to-day, Satish Chandra Mittra and Satya Mukerji gave evidence, and Mr. Dutt was further cross-examined by Lalmohon, as was Bholanath Ghose, Conservancy Inspector.

The inquiry is postponed until Saturday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the retirement form June 23rd of Lieutenant Colonel H. G. L. Wortabet, I. M. S.,

Captain H. C. Brown, I. M. S., is appointed specialist in preventive diseases.

The Government of India have sanctioned the employment of selected regimental officers as unpaid Attaches in Divisional and Brigade Offices.

It is notified that officers of the Volunteer force, who are in possession of the full dress and mess dress prescribed in paragraphs 171 to 185, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, should appear in uniform when attending at Government House on occasions for which a uniform is prescribed.

Volunteer Officers, who hold official appointments for which a uniform is prescribed, may wear such uniform at their option.

When calling at Government House, Officers of the Volunteer Force should indicate their rank and corps in addition to the designation of the official appointment or position held by them.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE ENGLISH LIST.

Recognition of the Stage and Literature.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The King's Birthday Honours List includes five new Privy Councillors among them being :—

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Merriman, the Cape Premier.
Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M. P.

BARONETCIES.

Twelve Baronetcies are created and over thirty Knighthoods, most of the recipients are Members of Parliament.

The Baronetcies include Mr. Charles James Longman, of the well-known publishing house.

Dr. Morris, the eminent Surgeon.

Sir Dyce Duckworth, Consulting Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The Knighthoods includes Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

Mr. A. W. Pinero.

Mr. H. W. Lucy of "Punch."

Knighthoods are also conferred on the Hon. Mr. Justice Reid of the Punjab Chief Court.

Mr. F. Dumayne of the Calcutta Port Trust.

Mr. Barls, late of the India Office.

The following are also included in the Birthday Honours :—

TO BE G. C. B. (MILITARY.)

General Sir Bindon Blood.
Sir George Luck.
Sir Alfred Gaselee.
Sir John French.
Sir E. G. Barrow.
Sir O'Moore Creagh.

TO BE G. C. B. (CIVIL.)

Sir Ernest Cassel.
Sir E. Maund Thompson.

TO BE K. C. B. (MILITARY).

Major-General Sir E. Leach.
Major-General V. W. Tregear.
Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer.
General R. M. Jennings, 6th Indian Cavalry.
Lieut.-General G. L. Richardson, 18th Cavalry.
Major-General Charles Henry Scott.
Lieut.-General Lewis Dening.
Lieut.-General A. G. Browne.

TO BE K. C. B. (CIVIL.)

Sir John Jordan.
Mr. E. Stafford Howard, former Under-Secretary for India.

TO BE C. B. (MILITARY.)

Colonel Coats.
Colonel O'Malley.
Colonel Fairbrother.
Colonel Fowle.
Colonel Dickie.
Colonel Even.
Colonel Tinley.
Colonel Louis Gordon.
Lieut.-Colonel Jenico.
Lieut.-Colonel Preston.
Lieut.-Colonel Huggins.

TO BE C. B. (CIVIL.)

Mr. Wratislaw, Consul-General at Tabriz.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

Sir John Harrington, formerly Minister to Abyssinia.

TO BE C. M. G.

Major Smith, Director of Surveys, East Africa.

Mr. H. C. Belfield, British Resident at Selangor.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Judge of the Supreme Court of China.

Mr. W. R. Beckett, Consul-at Bangkok.

Mr. A. T. Bonham-Carter, of the East African High Court.

The Maharajah of Bikaner and the Nawab of Rampur are granted the Honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Birthday honours also include Mr. R. S. Paget, formerly British Minister to Siam, who is created K. C. M. G. ; Professor Simpson, Plague Expert, who is created C. M. G. ; Very Rev. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi, is created K. C. V. O. Mr. Francis Dalton receives the honour of knighthood, and Mr. Lionel C. Hopkins, lately Consul-General at Tiantsin, the Imperial Service order.

OPIUM DENS IN BORNEO.

Stoppage Asked.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In the House of Commons Colonel Seely, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said he had no cognisance of the Government of North Borneo, asking for tenders for farming out opium dens and gambling houses, and he would certainly not have sanctioned anything of the kind. It was difficult to decide exactly how far the Imperial Government had power to prevent such licensing in North Borneo.

NAGPUR MISSIONARY SCHOOL.

Government Aid For Endowment.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Bishop Johnson, presiding at a meeting of the Church Aid Association, announced that Government had promised £3,000 for the endowment of the Nagpur School, if another £3,000 could be raised. This Association had secured £1,200 towards the total.

GREEKS IN TURKEY.

Alleged Seditious Movement.

SMUGGLED ARMS DETECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Advices from Constantinople state that Shevket Pasha, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, warned the Greeks in Turkey of the danger of the game that they were playing.

The Government had learned that they were importing large quantities of rifles for seditious purposes. Four thousand rifles in the possession of Greeks were confiscated at Aivalik last week.

With reference to Crete, Shevket Pasha suggested an arrangement on the same lines as that with regard to Samos.

THE GERMAN DEATH DUTIES.

Rejection by the Reichstag.

LONDON, June 24.

The Reichstag has rejected by 195 votes to 187 the modified Death Duties' Bill which was the main plank in the Government's proposals.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Sir R. Hart Extends his Leave.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. William Redmond, said he understood that Sir Robert Hart had applied for a year's extension of leave, and that he had, therefore, no intimation to give regarding the appointment of his successor.

AUSTRALIA AND LORD KITCHENER.

Services Wanted for Defence Re-organization.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Commonwealth has intimated to the Imperial Government that she desires to obtain the services of Lord Kitchener to advise regarding the organisation of the Australian Forces.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Heavy Fines for Burning Certificates.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A telegram from Pretoria states that sixty Asiatics have been fined £50, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for failing to produce registration certificates which they had burned.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN MOROCCO.

Pretenders Active.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The situation in Morocco is again disquieting owing to the Sultan's double defeat by the Pretenders, El Roghi and Buhamara, near Fez.

OLD FRENCH CROWN JEWEL.

Sold in Paris.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Hope Diamond, formerly a famous French Crown jewel, has been sold by auction in Paris for £16,000.

BURMESE LADIES IN LONDON.

Presented at Court.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Moungohn Ghine and wife and daughter attended Their Majesties' Court yesterday. This is the first occasion on which Burmese ladies have been presented.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Plague has become almost extinct at last in most of the provinces of India ; for the last week only 766 cases are reported, the Punjab returning 296, Rajputana 101. Bombay Presidency 86, Burma 78, Bengal 71, the United Provinces 50. Madras Presidency 47, Mysore State 23, and the Central Provinces and Berar 9.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Mr. Biscoe, Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, retires from the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Bean succeeding him.

Captain Freeland, R. E., acts as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, from the 2nd April last, while Mr. D. R. Young is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

Mr. Hadon is posted to be Acting Manager, B.G.J.P. Railway vice Mr. Rowland, on leave.

MR. ABDUL AZIS, who had been at Simla in connection with new Council Scheme leaves for Kashmir to-morrow.

THE dates for the Viceroy's autumn tour in Rajputana, Bombay and Southern India, are not yet fixed except that His Excellency leaves Simla about 25th October and arrives at Calcutta at 19th December.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Bombay Recipients.

LONG LIST OF NATIVE HONOURS.

THE list of honours published in yesterday's paper, which have been conferred in connection with the King-Emperor's birthday, afforded food for much comment, some grumbling, and a little satisfaction.

THE HON'BLE MR. R. A. LAMB.

The Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, has been made a Companion of the Star of India. He is a Civilian of thirty years' standing, having joined the Service in September, 1879, when he was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of official business. In October, 1880, he was transferred to Khandesh, where five years later he rose to the office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Forest Settlement Officer. From March to May, 1886, Mr. Lamb was placed on special duty in connection with the Khandesh Baroda-Boundary Settlement disputes. In February, 1887, his services were placed at the dispecal of the Government of India for employment in Burma ; and he holds the India Medal, with Clasp, Burma, 1887-1889. In that country, he served as Deputy Commissioner at Mergui, Amherst, Ava, Yen, and Sagaing till July, 1896, when he obtained a furlough to Europe for two years. On his return to this country in August, 1892, Mr. Lamb officiated as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar and Political Agent, in Aundh and Phaltan, and later on in a similar capacity at Kanara, and in February, 1893, at Kolaba, holding office at the same time as Political Agent at Janjira till April, 1896, when he proceeded on furlough to Europe. On his return to this country in December, 1896, Mr. Lamb was appointed to the office of Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar, Poona, and Political Agent at Bhor. In October, 1897, he was appointed to the responsible office of Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee and Chief Plague Authority in the Poona District, and in these capacities acquitted himself to the satisfaction of Government, who esteemed his services highly. In September, 1898, Mr. Lamb obtained another furlough to Europe, and on his return to this country in October, 1899, was appointed Senior Collector at Ahmednagar. He was confirmed in the office in February, 1900, and in May of that year, was decorated with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, first-class. His services were further recognised in November, 1901, when he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. While employed as Senior Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar, Mr. Lamb was placed on special duty from December, 1902, to April, 1903. In January, 1904, he was transferred to Bombay as officiating Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments, and was confirmed in the appointment in June of the same year, and for a short time officiated as Chief Secretary. In July following, Mr. Lamb was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In October, 1905, he was transferred to Poona as Commissioner of the Central Division. In the same month, he was placed on deputation under the Government of India as a member of the Committee to consider the progress of Excise Administration and did valuable work on the Committee till July, 1906, after which he returned to Bombay as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. He was again appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from July, 1906, but went on furlough till December, 1907. While on leave, he was appointed Chief Secretary to Government, and after taking charge of the office in December, 1907, was again appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in January following. These offices are still held by Mr. Lamb with credit to himself and advantage to the State.

MR. F. C. HARRISON.

The honour of a Companion of the Star of India has also been conferred upon Mr. F. C. Harrison, Comptroller-General under the Government of India, who may be claimed as a distinguished citizen of Bombay for some years when he worked as Accountant-General in Bombay, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper, Currency and Accountant-General of the Bombay High Court, Original Side. Mr. Harrison joined service in this country in the Financial Department in September, 1884 ; and after working at Alipore, Tanjore, and other places, in May, 1889, officiated as Assistant Accountant-General in Madras. In subsequent years, he served at Calcutta in the Finance Department, and in May and again in August, 1892, officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Departments. In March, May, and September, 1894, Mr. Harrison officiated as Accountant-General in Bengal, and from April, 1895 to November, 1897, in Madras. He subsequently worked as Accountant-General in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh at Allahabad till March, 1904. In November of that year, while in transit, he was appointed Accountant-General at Bombay and assumed charge of the office in the following month and worked as such until a recent date, when he was appointed Comptroller-General.

SIR F. G. DUMAYNE.

Sir F. G. Dumayne, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, who has had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, may also be claimed as a Bombay citizen for many years. As Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, he was the right hand of Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Trust, and ably supplemented his efforts in the prosecution of all useful works.

MINOR HONOURS.

DR. TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, medical practitioner of Bombay, has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, first class. He is well-known as the founder of the Parsi Maternity Hospital, and his disinterested labours for suffering womanhood among the Parsis are widely and generously appreciated. The conservative party among the Parsis were at first dead against such an innovation as a Maternity Hospital; but Dr. Temulji, inspite of all oppositon, started a private hospital in Marine Lines many syears ago, which subsequently developed into the institution which at present does much useful and beneficent work under Dr. Temulji as the chief physician. He has been a member of the University Senate for many years, and also a Syndic of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University, and has, in both these capacities, rendered valuable services. In the Medical Congress held recently in Bombay under the presidency of H. E. the Governor, Dr. Temulji rendered valuable service. He has been a useful-nominee of the Government on the Municipal Corporation

MR. SUNDERDAS NARONDAS THAKAR.

Mr. Sunderdas, a member of the firm of Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjibhah and Sunderdas, solicitors of the Bombay High Court, has been made a Rai Bahadur. During the recent riots in Bombay during the trial in the Bombay Sessions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Sunderdas, in conjunction with Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and others, did his best to impress upon the minds of the mill-hands and others the folly of the course they had adopted, and to guide them in the path of law and order.

MR. PURSHOTAM BALKRISHNA JOSHI.

Mr. Purshotam Joshi has been made a Rao Saheb. As the Secretary of the Hindu General Sabha, he convened a meeting of Hindus on the occasion of the lamented death of Miss Clarke. He was also the medium for convening a meeting of the Sabha on Empire Day, when, in an impressive and elaborate speech, he expatiated on the dutiei of all loyal citizens towards their great King-Emperor.

MR. HAJI AHMED DEWJI.

On Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji has been conferred the title of Khan Saheb. He is a member of the wellknown firm of Messrs. Ahmed Deoji and Sons, artistic cabinet-makers of Bombay. Mr. Haji Ahmed has always been to the fore in doing little services to his countrymen in his own humble way. He supplied the electric light free of charge to the Medical Congress, which lately sat in Bombay. He has founded a sanitorium in his native country, Kathiawar, for the benefit of his co-religionists.

KHAN SAHEB MUNSIPNA.

Khan Saheb Dadabhoy Sorabshah Munsifas has been raised to the higher title of Khan Bahadur. He is an old Government servant, and as the Superintendent of the Bombay Common Jail, and in other capacities, has rendered long and creditable public service. Jail administration in India is a question much discussed ; but it is to be noted to the credit of Mr. Munsifas that the Bombay Jail, superintended by him, can boast of an administration which may favourably be compared with the Jails of all civilised countries in Europe.

MR. KARMALLI JOOSAB.

Mr. Karmalli Joosab, of Baroda, has been made a Khan Saheb. He is one of the principal directors of Baroda Tramway Company. His brother-Mr. Jaffer Joosab, and his firm, are one of the pioneers of Swadeshi enterprise in insurance, and are the agents of the All India United Insurance Company.

MR. ANANT KRISHNA PAI.

Mr. Anant Krishna Pai, of the Bombay Health Department, has been made a Rao Saheb. He came to Bombay about ten years ago and joined the Health Department of the Municipality. His first public service was in connection with the Census operations in 1901, when he was awarded a first class certificate. He was placed in charge of the Health section in the Industrial Exhibition held in Bombay. In connection with the Medical Congress held in Bombay, we find Mr. Pai's name mentioned in eulogistic terms by H.E. the Governor and others for the disinterested and zealous performance of his duties as one of the Secretaries of the Congress Committee. As Secretary of the Sanitary Association of Bombay, his services have been very valuable. He belongs to an ancient and respected Gaud Sarawat family of South Kanara, which counts among its members such able men as Dewan Bahadur Venkatramam a Pai, lately retired District and Sessions Judge in the Madras Presidency, who is the uncle of the present recipient of the title of Rao Saheb.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

To-day's crop telegrams show that the upward tendency in food grain prices, already reported in the Punjab, extends also to the two Bengals, the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

The number of persons under famine relief is practically unchanged.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay as sent to the Government of India, dated 23rd June :—

Good rain during week in parts Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur, moderate in parts Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda and slight in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Cutch and Mahi Kantha. More rain generally needed for kharif cultivation. Preparation of land for kharif cultivation continues in parts Sukkur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Thana, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Dharwar and Gujarat Native States. Kharif sowing generally continues, but retarded in parts Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum owing to insufficient rain. Transplantation in progress in parts Karachi and Larkana. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts West Khandesh. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Nasik and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Larkana, Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar, risen slightly in Sukkar and Surat and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 20 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 27 to 49 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 20 to 50 per cent. and in Karnatak 35 to 40 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 12th instant—works—Bijapur 684 ; gratuitous—Bijapur 95. Dharwar 120.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments are recognised of the following:
Mr. Platt as Acting Austrian Consul, Bombay.
Mr. Maas, as Acting German Consul, Akyab.
Mr. Jackson, as United States' Vice Consul, Madras.
Mr. Yuh, as Swedish Consul-General, Calcutta.
The following postings are sanctioned :—
Captain H. D. Mclaughlin, to be Commandant, Malva Bhil Corps.
Captain D. G. Wilson, to be Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan.
Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, to be Asst. Political Agent, Loralai.
Assistant Surgeon Abdul Rahman, to officiate as British Vice-Consul, Jeddah.
Captain Bayley has six months' leave, Captain Kennedy, I. M. S, to hold charge of the current duties of British Trade Agent, Gyantse, Tibet.
Captain E. C. Hekper, I. M. S., has three months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kisen, Assistant Accountant General, Burma, has six months' leave.
Mr. Brigstoake, Officiating Accountant General, Madras, has two months' extension of leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Gupta is posted to the charge of the Check Office, Indian Telegraphs.
Mr. H. S. Styan has six months' leave.
Mr. Bhandare, Assistant Collector, Customs Service, has two months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions : Lieut.-Colonel F. K. Haitigan to be Brevet-Colonel, Lieutenants H. R. Dyer, E. P. A. Melville and J. R. Brunker, to be Captains.
Assistant Surgeon J. F. DeCosta is dismissed.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, by the Barsi Light Railway, of an extension across the River Bhima to Pandharpur.

Mr. C. F. Sykes is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, Mr. Sutherland to act until his return from leave.

SIR GEORGE FORBES, K. C. S. I., Senior Member of the Madras Council, is retiring from service and leaves India within a fortnight.

RETURNS, yesterday published, show that although the Government of India revenue is coming in somewhat better than last year there has been no very large improvement. For the past two months' land revenue, stamp receipts and railway earnings have been ahead, but this gain is counterbalance by a falling off under the headings of Opium, Customs, Excise and Telegraphs. The large sales of Council Bills which have taken place have under these circumstances reduced the cash balance which have dropped from eighteen crores on the end of May, 1908, to thirteen crores on the corresponding date this year.

The "Morning Post" of Delhi publishes an account of alleged outrageous conduct of a certain British officer, towards Indians in a railway carriage The military officer wanted by force to turn out two young Indian Princes from a first-class railway carriage, whereupon one of the Princes drew a revolver. The Princes were detained under Police surveillance. In the end the matter was hushed up.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JUNE 11. (PARIS, JUNE 12.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Lord Portsmouth has been appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

Foreign Trade in May.—The foreign trade accounts of the United Kingdom for May show that the imports were valued at £44,851,000, an increase of £593,000, or 1·3 per cent ; the British exports at £29,526,000, a decrease of £1,541,000, or 4½ per cent ; and the re-exports at £7,251,000, an increase of £820,000, or 12·7 per cent. The month included one working day less than May, 1908.

Imperial Press Conference.—The Imperial Press Conference was inaugurated on Saturday by a banquet at which Lord Rosebery proposed the health of the guests in an interesting speech. The first session of the Conference was held on Monday, when the subject of "Cable News and Inter-Press Communication" was discussed, Lord Crewe presiding. A resolution was carried, declaring it to be of paramount importance that telegraphic facilities with the various parts of the Empire should be cheapened and improved, and appointing a committee to report on the [subject. The delegates were entertained at luncheon by Msmbers of both Houses of Parliament. On Tuesday the Conference entered upon a discussion of "The Press and the Empire." Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided and spoke on the Navy in relation to Imperial defence. Mr. Balfour presided at Wednesday's sitting, when the military aspect of the question was chiefly discussed. Among the speakers were Mr. Haldane and Lord Roberts.

Law and Police.—At Bow-street on Monday W. H. Smith and Son were summoned for exposing for sale an obscene book—namely, "Sievier's Monthly." In the circumstances disclosed the magistrate adjourned the summonses for three months. At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday Harry Boulter was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Mr. Justice Darling for using blasphemous and profane words in a public place. He maintained his right to express his opinions.

Marriage of Lord Bury.—The marriage of Lord Bury son of Lord Albemarle, to Lady Myee Carrington, daughter of Lord Carrington, was celebrated on Wednesday, at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The King and Queen and the Princess Victoria were present, and afterwards attended a reception attended by Lady Carrington.

Mr. Asquith's Portrait.—On Monday afternoon it was discovered that the glass front of the portrait of the Prime Minister at the Royal Academy exhibition had been placarded with a bill inscribed "Votes for Women."

Parliament.—The London Elections Bill has been read a second time. On Monday the second reading debate on the Finance Bill began, Mr. Austen Chamberlain leading the attack on the measure and moving that it be read a second time that day three months. The Lord Advocate replied. The debate was continued on Tuesday, and on Wednesday Mr. Bonar Law and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were the principal speakers.

The King and Queen.—The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited the International Horse Show at Olympia on Tuesday afternoon, and were heartily welcomed by an immense gathering.

The Prince and Princess of Wales.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on Tuesday morning for a visit to several towns in Cornwall and Devon.

THE EMPIRE.

Imperial Defence.—Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, has telegraphed offering a "Dreadnought" or an equivalent gift to the Imperial Navy. Our Canadian correspondent describes the Canadian attitude on the defence question.

South Africa.—Our Pietermaritzburg corsespondent says the last few days have witnessed a decided reaction in Natal in favour of union. The Act of Union Bill has passed the Cape House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.—On the eve of the "referendum," which is about to be taken in Natal on the question of the adoption of the Act of Union, the Premiers of the four Colonies addressed to the electorate of Durban messages in favour of the proposed Constitution.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Armaments Question.—Our New York correspondent points out that a revision of American opinion is taking place in regard to the relative responsibility of Germany and Great Britain for the competition in armaments.

The Tariff.—The Senate has passed a resolution asking for the issue of the correspondence between the State Department and Germany relating to wages in Germany. The cotton schedule has been passed in the form desired by the Finance Committee.

FOREIGN.

China.—The negotiations for a loan for the construction of railways in the provinces of Hu-peh and Hu-nan have been concluded.

France.—The text is published of Mr. Carnegie's letter, announcing his intention of instituting a fund for the benefit of French heroes.—It is understood that the French Navy Council has decided that the number of French ships of the line should be fixed at 45. The total cost of the vessels necessary to carry out this decision will be £120,000,000, the expenditure of which will be spread over ten years,—French population statistics for 1908 show an improvement.

Germany.—It has been stated that orders for two warships, which Admiral von Tirpitz had declared would not be laid down till late in the summer, have already been given out. The report is now declared to be incorrect. It is admitted, however, that the Government has intimated to the Imperial yard its intention of giving to that yard the order for one of the two ships.—At the annual meeting of the Navy League, Admiral von Koster, the president and Admiral von Weber, set forth the policy of the League.—The British Labour representatives who have been making a tour in Germany have met with a hospitable reception.—The International Miners' Congress has concluded its sittings in Berlin.

Turkey.—An occasional correspondent, writing from Baghdad, sends an interesting article on the irrigation of Mesopotamia.—Our Constatinople correspondent says there is reason to believe that the Ottoman Government is considering whether it should not ask the four protecting Powers to defer the evacuation of Crete by their forces.

Naval and Military.—Rear-Admiral F. S. Pelham has been selected for the appointment of Admiral Superintendent at Gibraltar, in sucession to Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Goodrich; and Rear-Admiral E. N. Ommanney will be appointed Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, in succession to Vice-Admiral G. A. Giffard.—Sir G. Armstrong sends to us for publication a correspondence he has had with the First Lord of the Admiralty in reference to the "Bacon" letters.—It is stated that with regard to the subsidizing of a private firm on the Tyne by the Admiralty for the purpose of establishing a repairing base, three firms —Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wigham, Richardson, and Co., and the Smith Dock Company—are to be asked to tender. It is considered probable that the three firms may form a syndicate for building the proposed docks at Jarrow Slake for carrying out Government repair work.—The "Superb," the fourth of battleships of the "Dreadnought" class completed for the Navy, having passed with marked success through her trials was commissioned on Wednesday.

Sporting.—Cricket.—At Cambridge last week the University just saved the game against the Australians, having two wickets in hand when stumps were drawn. Surrey beat

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Banquet at the International Exhibition.

The Imperial Press Conference was brilliantly inaugurated on Saturday night, June 5, by a banquet of welcome given by the Press of Great Britain to the overseas delegates in the Hall of Music at the International Exhibition. Lord Burnham presided and of hosts and guests there were about 1,000 present.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the health of the King, described His Majesty as the greatest sovereign the world had ever known, and of whom it might truly be said: "In his right hand he cries peace; he is just and fears not; the ends he aims at are his country's." (Cheers.)

Mr. Harry Brittain, Honorary Secretary of the Conference, then read the following telegram which had been sent to the King:—"The overseas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference desire to express their fervent loyalty to Your Majesty, and trust that you may long be spared to the people and the empire." His Majesty's reply was also read, as follows:—"The King thanks most warmly the overseas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference for their kind telegram, and hopes that they will enjoy their stay in England."

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, on rising to propose "Our Guests," was loudly cheered, and it was some time before he was allowed to begin.

Lord Rosebery, after referring to the importance of the occasion, remarked that they had had conferences before at which Prime Ministers and Ministers of State had met together. Even to such gatherings it was no disparagement to say that the present one was more important still. Whatever Prime Ministers might be when their stars were in the ascendant, they were essentially transient bodies—(laughter)—but the power of a great newspaper, with its influence on public opinion, was greater than that of the statesman.

"If I carried out my own sense of the occasion," continued Lord Rosebery, "I should confine myself to two words, and then sit down. They are the simplest and perhaps the sweetest that can be heard by mortal ears; yet they are the only two words on which I would sum up what I have to say to our guests from beyond the seas to-night—Welcome home! This is the motto of this occasion! Welcome to your home! You will see the ancient Mother of all the Parliaments, the most venerable progenitor of free institutions, the House of Commons. I cannot promise you the even greater pleasure of seeing the House of Lords, because that will not be sitting during the period of your visit. And throughout the country you will see those old manor-houses, where the squirearchy of Great Britain have lived for centuries, almost all of them inhabited long before the discovery of Australia, and some even before the discovery of America, where the civilisation of country life, which I advise you all to see on your present visit, because when you next come it may not be here for you to see, exists. (Laughter.) Last of all surrounding all and, guarding all, you will see a prodigious armada—a prodigious but always inadequate armada. (Laughter and applause.) And all these gentlemen, are yours as much as ours, your possession, your pride and your home." (Cheers.)

EMPIRE TOUR FOR LEGISLATORS.

What, asked Lord Rosebery, did they, the delegates, bring to us? They brought, he suspected, the same message expressed by the Prince of Wales after his empire tour: "Wake up, old country!" After all, the best they could bring us was a knowledge of themselves and their communities, because we could never know enough about them. Having observed that the other night he ventured to dream a dream—a favourite practice of retired politicians—Lord Rosebery proceeded.

"Thinking," he said, "of that vast armada, the surplus of which is so constantly scrapped at what seems wholly inadequate prices to the taxpayer, I could not help imagining how admirably some of those large ships might be used, not for the purposes of war, but for the purposes of peace. I thought to myself that if I were the lay disposer of events in this country I should like Parliament to vote supplies for two years, and then pack itself up in three or four of these obsolete warships and go for a trip in order to find out something about the empire. (Prolonged applause.) You may object at once and say, 'How would the country be governed while all the Ministers were absent?' I reply with confidence that the people would be governed much as they are now—by the heads of the permanent departments. (Laughter.) . . . Should I include the House of Lords in this expedition? Well, I think the House of Lords might accompany them on condition of paying their own expenses. (Laughter.) That, I may explain to colonial visitors, is the great distinction between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Commons votes the taxes, and the House of Lords pays them. (Laughter and applause.) Therefore I think my proposal would place them on an equitable basis. Whatever their present relations may be, I should not be afraid of putting them in the same vessel, because I am confident that the wholesome discipline of the ocean would soon shake them down to a condition of parity, if not of amity. Now let us imagine how our scheme would shape up. I would take them first to Newfoundland on a visit of homage to our most ancient and historic colony, where even our legislators would be able to find some constitutional problems which have been solved nowhere else. I would take them on to Canada, and I would give them many months in Canada. (Hear hear.)

SOME OBJECT LESSONS.

"They might see that in Canada wealth is not a crime. Some of the most glowing specimens of that obnoxious creature, the multi-millionaire, have been produced on the soil. I would take them on to New Zealand, and there in New Zealand they would see most of the policies at which they aim, and which they are endeavouring to construct for this country, carried out under the advantages of a virgin soil, and a total absence of tradition and complexity. It will take them on to Australia, that most marvellous continent where everything is abnormal—the marsupials, the duck-billed Platypus, even to the fact that a population of about two-thirds of the population of the capital of this country is able to maintain seven Legislatures, seven capitals, and seven Ministries, without any serious inconvenience. Then they should return through South Africa, where they would see the greatest success of the Imperial Government of Great Britain. (Cheers.) . . . and they might take their way home by Egypt, where they would see what British Government wisely directed can do to rescue order from chaos."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE: A VITAL TOPIC.

Referring to the subjects to be discussed at the Conference, Lord Rosebery said they must forgive him if he said that by far the most vital topic they had to discuss was that of Imperial defence. (Cheers). There was at present a hush in Europe—a hush in which you might hear a leaf fall to the ground. Combined with the total absence of questions of friction there was yet an overpowering preparation for war.

"For forty years it had been a platitude to say that all Europe is an armed camp, and for forty years it has been true that all the nations have faced each other armed to the teeth, and that has been in some respects a guarantee of peace. . . . But I admit I think there are features in this general preparation for war which must cause special anxiety to the friends of Great Britain and the British Empire. . . . I myself feel confident in the resolution and the power of this country to meet any reasonable conjunction of affairs, but when I see this bursting out of navies everywhere, when I see one country alone asking for £25,000,000 extra taxation for warlike preparations, when I see the absolutely unprecedented sacrifices which are asked of us on the same ground, I do begin to feel uneasy at the outcome of it all to wonder whether it is merely going to take back Europe into a state of barbarism, or cause a catastrophe in which the working men of the world, at any rate, will say:—'We will have no more of this madness and this foolery, which is grinding us to powder.' (Cheers.)

MISSIONARIES OF EMPIRE.

"We can and we will build "Dreadnoughts," or whatever the newest type of ship may be—(cheers)—as long as we have a shilling to spend on them or a man to put into them. (Cheers.) All that we can and will do. But I am not sure that even that will be enough, and I think it may be your duty to take back to your own dominions across the seas this message and this impression—that some personal duty and responsibility for national defence rests on every man in the empire. Yes, gentlemen, take that message back with you. Tell your people the deplorable condition in which Europe has lapsed into militarism, and the pressure that is put on this little island to defend itself, its liberties and yours. But take this message also back with you, that the old country is right at heart, that there is no failing or weakness in her, and that she rejoices in renewing her youth in her giant dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) For her own salvation she must look to herself, but should that fail her she must must look to you."

Exhorting the delegates to return to their homes missionaries of empire, missionaries of the most extensive and the most unselfish empire known to the world, Lord Rosebery said he would finish as he had begun. Amid cheers, he said once more: "Welcome home!"

"Welcome home—(renewed cheering) to the home of your language, of your liberty, and of your race. (Cheers.) Welcome home to the source of your Parliament and of your full institutions; welcome home to the supreme head of all those dominions—your sovereign and mine. We have not merely a King of Great Britain, but a King of Hearts. (Cheers.) Welcome home to this, to anything else that we, in all brotherhood and affection, can offer you." (Applause.)

At the close Lord Rosebery was cheered again and again, and the audience, rising, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Sir Hugh Graham, in responding, expressed the belief that if the newspapers of Great and Greater Britain united on a policy looking to the absolute security of the empire, they would make it for ever impossible to degrade that sacred question to party politics.

COLONIAL COMMENT.

All the principal Canadian newspapers devote leading articles to the Conference with special reference to Lord Rosebery's speech.

The "Toronto Globe" says that Lord Rosebery's assurance that the old country is right at heart will awaken everywhere a responsive echo. It adds that he was tactful in not saying more than he did about imperial defence for "to have said much more would have been a blunder." The "Mail" and "Empire" does not think that Lord Rosebery was practical on the question of an inter-British trade union and thinks that his vision is much restricted. The "World" says that Lord Rosebery's speech entails the acceptance of personal duty and responsibility for national defence on the part of every citizen of the empire.

The "Hamilton Herald" consider that Lord Rosebery's message was probably more needed in Canada than in any other part of the empire. It endorses Sir Hugh Graham's view, and says that the attitude of this country towards imperial defence is such as to cause high minded Canadians to blush. The "Spectator" says that when the salvation of England becomes an issue, and when it has to be faced, England will not face it alone.

The "Winnipeg Telegram" says that Lord Rosebery's speech is the call of empire uttered by a man who has a true discernment of the situation. Canada being remote from the centre of affairs and immune from the first consequences of disaster, is perhaps dull to a sense of danger. The disruption of the empire would mean the annihilation of Canada, and therefore it is the duty of Canadians to stand by the Motherland, both from sentiments of loyalty and from self-interest.

The "Patrie" says that French Canadians are grateful to England for the liberty she has so cordially granted them. His Majesty cannot find throughout the empire subjects more loyal nor more devoted. "We do not go on the house-tops to proclaim our gratitude and loyalty, but they are none the less sincere."

The "Star" foresees that great benefits are likely to result from the Conference. It declares that if the delegates decide to direct their united influence towards certain objects, their decision will be as potent as similar decisions by colonial statesmen. It regards the Conference as likely to minimise the parochial ideas prevailing about the overseas dominions. The "Ottawa Citizen" says that Lord Rosebery's message can hardly be ignored even by the most altruistic optimist.

The "Daily Times" praises Lord Rosebery's speech to to the Press Conference, and agrees with Mr. Merriman's words, that it is impossible at present to pledge South Africa to any definite line of action in regard to imperial defence. The journal emphasises the personal sense of dependence on the fleet entertained by South Africans.

The "Rand Daily Mail" says that South Africa will not be behind-hand in safeguarding her part of the empire, and hopes that the Conference will make it clear that there is no lack of patriotism in the colonies.

The "Transvaal Leader" says that the best service that South Africa can offer the empire at present is union.

The "Auckland Star" (New Zealand) says: "Without the sympathy born of knowledge, real unity is impossible. All lovers of liberty must be prepared to defend the inheritance of freedom bequeathed to them by their forefathers."

The "Wellington Evening Post" observes: "Lord Rosebery spoke for the nation, from the King downwards. As iron sharpeneth iron, so the thoughts of the delegates will influence ideas and create impulses and cannot fail to have lasting effects."

The delegates were on Sunday entertained at luncheon by Lord Burnham at Hall Barn, and were afterwards received at Taplow Court by Lord Desborough.

THE CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

The first session of the Conference took place on 7th June, at the Foreign Office, when the subject for discussion was "Cable News and Inter-Press Communication."

A number of messages wishing success to the gathering were received. Lord Minto telegraphed: "On behalf of all classes of subjects of His Majesty's Government in India, I send the Conference congratulations on their important gathering, and best wishes for the successful furtherance of their world-wide work. I am glad gathering includes representatives from India."

Lord Crewe presided, and after welcoming the delegates, described the subject they had to discuss as of supreme importance, because although there were countless prescriptions for bringing the various parts of the empire nearer together, easy and cheap communication lay behind them all. What the empire especially needed was an increase of ease and intimacy. Then it was extremely difficult at present for really accurate accounts of what was said and done, either here or overseas, to be reported at once all over the Empire. Lord Crewe referred in illustration the misunderstanding of Colonel Seely's speech in the House of Commons on the South African Union Bill. He proceeded to point out the limitations of telegrams, and said that on the question of the cable development the attitude of Government was thoroughly sympathetic. Interest in the subject was most keen all over the empire, and in view of its importance the discussion would be resumed on June 25.

Mr. Stanley Reed (Bombay) proposed:—"That this Conference regards it as of paramount importance that telegraphic facilities with the various parts of the Empire should be cheapened and improved, so as to ensure fuller inter-communication than exists at present, and appoints a committee to report to the Conference at its re-assembling on June 25 as to the best means of obtaining this object, the committee to consist of Mr. Kyffin-Thomas (Adelaide), Mr. F. W. Ward (Sydney), Mr. T. Temperley (Bathurst), Mr. G. Fenwick and Mr. M. Cohen (Dunedin, New Zealand), Mr. J. S. Brierley (Montreal), Mr. P. D. Ross (Ottawa), Mr. J. Nelson (Victoria, Canada), Mr. G. H. Kingswell (Johannesburg), Mr. Philipson Stow (Cape Town), Mr. Crosbie Roles (Colombo), and the mover." He hoped that they would unanimously pass the resolution, which had been purposely couched in general terms. No one could question the importance of freer telegraphic communication between the various parts of the empire. They were the last to undervalue the importance of common action for the defence of the empire, but they placed telegraphic communication first, because it was essential to the succes of any scheme for common imperial action. We could not built up an empire on ignorance or solve problems affecting peoples thousands of miles apart if there were misunderstandings. (Hear, hear.) But ignorance and misunderstandings there must be while cable rates were so high that cable messages had to be compressed within the narrowest limits. With regard to India, the conditions under which they got into telegraphic touch with the outer world were grotesque. The rates were 2s. a word, and for Press messages 1s. a word. As a consequence the cable service was so short that they saw affairs there "as through a glass darkly," and journalists in India never dared to express an opinion on a cablegram because it was practically certain to require correction when fuller news came by mail. Lord Rosebery on Saturday night asked the Indian delegates to give some guidance to our democracy as to dealing with India. How could they guide the democracy with regard to the affairs of India with cables at 1s. a word? (Cheers.)

Mr. Theodore Fink (Melbourne) seconded the resolution.

An Indian delegate urged that the Indian Press should be represented on the committee. (Hear, hear.) The question of increased facilities for cable communication affected India more than any other part of the Empire, and was of the utmost importance, especially at the time like the present. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Surendranath Banerjee (Calcutta) thought that Bengal should be represented on the committee. He did not claim nomination for himself, but he considered that Mr. Digby, who was the representative of one of the most influential Anglo-Indian journals in Bengal, should be on the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crosbie Roles (Colombo) said that the Crown Colonies, more particularly those which lay beyond India, suffered peculiarly under the disadvantages of high cable rates. It cost Ceylon 1s 1-2d. per word for Press messages, while Australia paid only 1s. per word, and the Straits Settlements had to pay more than Ceylon.

The Hon. Surendranath Banerjee said that Lord Morley and the Government of India had embarked on a great experiment, and the times were critical in India. It was important that the absolute truth regarding the situation there should be known to the democracy of this country, and consequently it was a matter of importance that the resolution should be carried unanimously. If we had cheap cable rates and a false or misleading cablegram was sent to this country regarding Indian affairs, they could wire back for correction or fuller information. He desired to associate himself with the resolution.

The original resolution, as moved by Mr. Stanley Reed, was carried unanimously, with the substitution of Mr. E. S. Cunningham (Melbourne) for Mr. Ward, and the addition of Mr. J. O. Fairfax (Sydney) as a member of the committee. Mr. Moberly Bell, the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, Mr. E. Parke, and Mr. Phillips were elected members of the committee as representing the British Press, and Mr. A. E. Lawson (Madras) and the Hon. Surendranath Banerjee (Calcutta) as representatives of the Indian Press.

The delegates were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons by members of both Houses. The Speaker presided, and among those who spoke were Mr. Birrell, Mr. J. W. Curwen (Australia), and Lord Milner.

A number of the delegates attended the sitting of the House of Commons, and also the garden-party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

In the evening Lord and Lady Salisbury held a reception of the delegates at their house in Arlington Street.

The Ladies' Imperial Club entertained at luncheon the ladies of the delegates attending the Conference. Lady Llangattock presided.

THE PRESS AND THE EMPIRE.

This Conference was resumed on June 8 at the Foreign Office, when the subject for discussion was "The Press and the Empire."

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided, and said the principal topic of the day was the Navy in relation to imperial defence. He pointed out that for the greater part of a century our Navy had only been an instrument of peace, used for defensive purposes and for no other. But looking to the future they saw the possibility of great difficulties surrounding the empire. The one essential was that we should keep the highway of the sea open, and that was the great imperial strategic problem that confronted us. For the United Kingdom, the question covered the whole globe; but to each of the Dominions it must present itself also in a local aspect. They at home recognised that in the development of the naval idea in every Dominion it was essential that the manspring should come from the Dominion itself. They would assist in every way in their power, and they were sure that in the long run every Dominion would come to the same conclusion—that the naval problem of defence was one and the same in the whole world, and that the maintenance of supremacy at sea meant the maintenance of supremacy in all seas alike. Mr. McKenna urged that the question of the Navy should be kept free from party strife, and closed by dwelling on the power of the Press, if it worked towards a true ideal of duty, to impose its will on peoples and Governments alike.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, followed with a short address, in which he defined the foreign policy of this country to be to keep what we have got, to consolidate and develop it, to quarrel as little as possible, and to uphold in the counsels of the world by diplomacy those ideals by which we set store. He proceeded to speak of the important work that could be done by the Press in moulding and forming public opinion. Referring to Lord Rosebery's allusion in his speech on Saturday night to the gravity of the European situation, he endorsed every word Lord Rosebery had said.

Lord Cromer, the next speaker, urged that one of the greatest imperial problems we had to face was the government of the huge Oriental communities under the British Crown. It was amongst these that he had spent some thirty-five years of his life—(cheers)—and during those thirty-five years he did not think there was any subject that caused him greater doubt and anxiety than the extent to which our cherished principle of freedom of discussion should be applied in cases of this sort. He approached the subject originally from the point of view of an English Liberal, and if deep interest in the welfare of all those Eastern populations which were in any way brought into contact with Great Britain constituted a claim to be an Oriental Liberal, he might lay claim to that title. Approaching, therefore, the subject from the point of view of an English Liberal, he always felt an instinctive dislike of restrictive or oppressive measures. More than that, he was fully convinced of the unwisdom of doing anything to encourage a taste which was rather common nowadays—the taste for political martyrdom—(laughter) which was a good deal stimulated by the fact that the sufferings of political martyrs were not very acute. (Cheers and laughter.) During many years he did whatever little was in his power to prevent the editors of vernacular papers, to a slight extent in India, to a great extent in Egypt from running the risk of committing journalistic suicide. (Laughter.) He could not say that his endeavours when made were very successful. Last year he had to get up in the House of Lords and make a speech which cost him many a bitter pang. He had to own that his views had been too optimistic, and that the Press in the countries of which he was speaking, although it did unquestionably a certain amount of good, also did a great deal of harm, and that in those countries, on the whole, a greater amount of supervision was necessary than any to which we were accustomed in the English-speaking parts of the empire. In point of fact, some of the countries of which he spoke were but yesterday governed under a system of extreme and arbitrary despotism, and this great experiment of free discussion had had to be tried under conditions which it was difficult to realise by those who themselves and their ancestors had breathed the air of freedom so long. He felt at some disadvantages in making these remarks, because he appeared before the Conference, to a certain extent, as an "advocatus diaboli." That was to say, in addressing an audience which represented the principle of freedom of discussion he had deemed it his duty to say that, as the result of his experience in certain parts of the British Empire, circumstances had to be taken into account in the application of that principle. He was glad to see that there were some Indian delegates present, and he trusted that before the Conference closed it would have the benefit of their opinion on this special subject. (Hear, hear.) He hoped moreover that they would tell the Conference whether there was any real connection between some of the unquestionably wild writings in a section of the vernacular Press in India and the commission of those dastardly outrages which has recently shocked the moral sense of this country, and, he felt sure had also shocked the sense of all that was best in the British and native communities in India. (Hear, hear.) He could not help feeling that some such connection could be established, but he would be extremely glad if he could be convinced that he was wrong. (Hear hear.)

Interesting speeches were also contributed by Mr. A. Lyttelton, M.P., Mr. F. W. Ward (Sydney), Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Park (Cape Colony), Mr. L. S. Amery and Mr. Banerjee (Calcutta.)

THE INDIAN PRESS AND RECENT OUTRAGES.

Mr. Banerjee said that Lord Cromer had asked the Indian delegates to say whether, in their opinion the anarchical developments which had recently taken place in Bengal were due to the irresponsible utterances of a certain section of the Indian Press. To that question his answer was an unqualified and emphatic "No." (Hear, hear, and a voice: "Bravo.") He would not defend everything that had been said in the Indian Native Press. Were his brother journalists from all parts of the empire prepaird to defend everything said in the Press about questions of public importance? Were they an infallible body? He said at once that he would not defend the irresponsible utterances which unfortunately had found a place in some of the Indian newspapers. But let it be remembered that those newspapers formed an insignificant minority. Their circulation was limited, and their hold upon the people was circumscribed. But he did not stand there in justification of those anarchical developments. He expressed the sense of his province, of the better mind of Bengal, when he said that they deplored these anarchical developments. (Cheers.) He and his colleagues had condemned them in their columns with all the emphasis at their command. They were in entire conflict with the deep-seated religious convictions which coloured, consciously or unconsciously their everyday life and without offence he might be permitted to say that anarchy was not of the East, but of the West. It was a noxious growth which had been transplanted from the West to the East, and he hoped, under the conciliatory and ameliorating treatment of Lord Morley, that these developments would be forgotten. (Cheers.) They regarded a free Press as one the greatest boons that had been conferred upon them under British rule. (Cheers.) It was conferred them under not merely for political purposes, but as an instrument for the dissemination of knowledge and of useful information. He claimed on behalf of his countrymen that they had used it for the benefit of the Government and to the credit of their race, and long might it endure, to the mutual advantage and glory of England and India alike. (Cheers.)

On the adjournment of the Conference the delegates and a number of other guests were entertained at luncheon by Lord Northcliffe at Sotton Place. Before the Conference a large party of the delegates, with other guests, had been entertained at breakfast by Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at 11, Downing Street. In the evening Sir Melvill Beachcroft, chairman of the London County Council, held a reception of delegates at the Grafton Galleries.

SPEECHES BY MR. BALFOUR AND MR. HALDANE.

The third business meeting of the Conference was held on June 9, when the discussion on the subject of "The Press and the Empire" was resumed, the military aspect of the question of imperial defence being dealt with, Mr. Balfour presided and addressed the delegates. He said that the military aspect of the question they were discussing would be chiefly before them that day. But the naval and military aspects were really inseparable. To each of the self-governing communities the problem must present itself in double aspect—that of local and of imperial defence. Efforts of a purely local character for purely local needs were of course necessary but they were subordinate to those for imperial defence, because the individual constituents of the empire never could be safe or strong if their defences were only local. On the other hand, a serious menace to their position was, he believed quite impossible so long as we retained the maritime predominance which was the very essence of our being. Mr. Balfour proceeded to insist on the interdependence of the Army and the Navy, and to point out the peculiar difficulty for this country of the provision of an adequate Army, inasmuch as our highly paid and highly trained Regular force was one essentially for imperial use outside the country, and could not be kept at home for local defence. He fully recognised that the land forces raised by the self-governing colonies must be under the control of their own Governments, but urged that they ought to be organised on a common system. As to the naval side of the problem, he contended that if the fate of the empire depended upon fleet superiority that superiority must be shown in home waters. The German Ocean, the Channel possibly, the Mediterranean—these were the theatres on which if there was to be an Armageddon, the Armageddon would take place. Mr. Balfour expressed his concurrence with the views of Lord Rosebery and Sir E. Grey as to the gravity of the present situation; but he deprecated panic, and expressed confidence that the national spirit would be equal to anything it might be called upon to face.

After some observations from Mr. Brierley (Montreal), Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, expressed entire agreement with everything Mr. Balfour had said. He dwelt on the significance of the Conference as a potent influence in moulding opinion throughout the empire. What was required to meet the situation was, in the first place, the foundation of military strategy. Then it was necessary to have an Army of a kind which no other Power required—an Army for overseas work. He hoped they might progress with the task of having the home forces developed as a second line of defence all through the empire, which might in the last resort, be used for something more than mere local defence. He put forward the idea of an Imperial Military General Staff, and suggested that it might carry with it, in the end, the conception of an Imperial Naval General Staff also.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Fenwick (New Zealand), Mr. E. S. Cunningham (Australia), Lord Roberts—who laid stress on the gravity of the situation, said the main difficulty of the Press would be to convince the masses of the people in this country of the existence of real danger, and advocated general military training—Mr. T. Fink (Australia), Mr. M. Cohen (New Zealand), Mr. St. Loe Strachey, Mr. J. A. Macdonald (Canada), and others.

The delegates and other guests were received and entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. In the afternoon they had a meeting with members of the Labour Party at the House of Commons, and many of them were afterwards present at an entertainment given in their honour by the Ranelagh Club, followed by a dinner given by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson at Ranelagh.

The lady members of the Victoria League gave a luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel to the wives and daughters of the delegates.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

At the sitting of the Conference on June 10, the subject of discussion was the relation of literature to journalism.

Lord Morley of Blackburn presided, and said there was a connection between literature and Empire. Our glorious English tongue was perhaps the strongest, the most enduring bond of Imperial union, and Shakespeare, and Burns, and Bunyan, and Swift, and all the rest of that superb gallery were the greatest of British Empire-builders. He knew no more stupendous and overwhelming fact than the supreme dominance of the English tongue over millions in the new worlds of the West and in the ancient worlds of the East. After a reference to the present age as pre-eminently a practical, speculative, and scientific one, Lord Morley engaged in an interesting examination of the essential qualities of literature and journalism. Literature dealt with ideals; the journalist was a man of action, and therefore was concerned with the real. But the literary element in its truest and widest sense made all the difference between the editor and the writer, and the newsboy who shouted scare headlines at the street corners. The improvement in journalism had in his time been enormous, and he thought it was still improving. But he asked whether, journalism was the enemy of the habit of reading, and whether, as was sometimes said, it impaired and weakened the faculty of coherent attention. He also asked whether they considered that the opinion of the Press, overseas and at home, was systematically and perseveringly used on behalf of peace among the nations. He closed with an emphatic tribute to the Press as a great centre and fountain of public duty and moral force.

Mr. Winston Churchill spoke of the power and responsibilities of the Press, enumerating among the latter the fact that the Press of the empire were now the trustees of the English language. The way in which the British Press and British writers could best serve the large and general interest of the empire was to write wise, good, and true words—words proclaiming the solidarity of Christendom and the interdependence of nations—and refrain from words which would cause friction among nations.

Lord Milner, in the course of an interesting speech, denied the suggestion that discussion on the question of national defence had a tendency to make for the barbarisation of this country or of the world.

Among others who took part in the discussion were Mr. Birrell, M.P., Dr. Engelenburg (Transvaal), Mr. W. S. Douglas (New Zealand), Sir E. Russell, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. Bannerjee, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

Mr. Bannerjee said that the English language had been the means of uniting the varied races, religions and complexities of India's multifarious civilisations by the golden chain of indissoluble union. The English tongue and English literature had communicated to them the Promethean spark which had galvanised them into new life. Under Lord Morley's scheme of reform they did not get all they wanted, but they felt it was a distinctly genuine effort on the part of Government to associate the people of India in the administration of the country. It was a notable advance which, in the process of evolution, was bound to give them a definite, effective, and real measure of self-government. (Cheers.)

At the close of the sitting the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the members of the Constitutional Club, under the presidency of Mr. Balfour; and they and their wives and daughters were afterwards received at a garden party given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. Many of them visited the Central Telegraph Office at the invitation of the Postmaster-General, and in the evening a reception was given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House.

FEATURE OF NAVY REVIEW.

STRONGEST FLEET EVER ASSEMBLED.

London, June 12.

To-day our guests from the over-seas dominions will see at Spithead the finest fleet ever assembled in that historic anchorage. In number of pennants the force collected may have been surpassed in previous reviews; in strength and quality there is no comparison with anything ever seen in the past. There are no fewer than seven of the all big-gun "Dreadnoughts," themselves able to meet and defeat even the huge armadas reviewed at the King's Coronation or the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee. These seven ships mount between them sixty-four 12-in. guns, each firing a 300lb. shell twice a minute, and develop a hitting power exceeding that of all the navies of the world in Nelson's day.

These ships represent the standing force of the British Navy in home waters, always ready for war, and fully manned. Not one vessel has been specially commissioned.

Portsmouth, June 11.

Of all the Naval spectacles of our time, none has equalled that which will be offered to-morrow to the Imperial Press Conference, and of which this afternoon I had a very complete private view. There have, it is true, been larger gatherings of warships but so far as power and might go the 144 vessels now lying in majestic avenues at Spithead have never been surpassed, indeed, have never been approached in the history of the world.

For close upon two hours this afternoon I steamed not very slowly along the three principal lines, and these are only three of seven. Here are altogether twenty miles of ships the largest the swiftest, the most heavily armoured, and the most formidably armed ships that have ever been built. Scarcely one of these monsters has been in commission ten years, many of them have only a very few years' service. It is not too much to say that under present conditions the Power which intends, as we do, to keep the command of the sea, must build a new Navy every decade.

The efficiency of the modern fighting machines is three times as great as it was twenty years ago. Steadily we have increased the hitting power of our battleships, gradually we have evolved the all big-gun type, of which the "Dreadnought" is the most familiar to the public generally, and of which there are seven representatives now at Spithead. There they lie, their huge hulks resting not ungracefully upon the water, enormous floating gun-platforms, with man behind the guns trained by constant and severe practice of their skill to make every discharge tell.

It is to these seven vessels, the "Dreadnought" "Bellerophon," "Temeraire," "Superb" "Invincible." "Indomitable," and "Inflexible" that the attention of the empire editors will be mainly directed, for it is these which represent the latest word in battleship construction. It is around these that controversy has so furiously raged. They will not only show our over-seas visitors that Britain still leads the way. They will also prove to them that the old country shrinks from no sacrifice when the command of the sea, and with it the security of King Edward's over-seas dominions, is at stake.

These seven lines of ships cost us little short of fifty millions sterling to build. With the burden every year increasing is it any wonder that over-seas Britons feel the time has come for them to help to bear it?

A CITY OF MASTS.

The most striking view of the spectacle is from the end of the lines. One seems to be passing down wide streets of ships. Far away they stretch, almost as far as one can see, their innumerable masts and funnels fretting a delicate pattern upon the sky line. From the shore they have the appearance of a vast town, from which the spires and factory chimneys glittering through the haze.

Seen closely each is almost a town by itself, and every type of vessel has a character of its own. Some suggest perfectly trained prizefighters, ready at a word to deliver their blow. The "Indomitable" class have the same air as a racing motor or a greyhound. The "Drake" and her sisters, with their four funnels and speed-giving lines, look like runners with their loins girded straining for the start. Then there are the long lines of black, squat, stubby destroyers, built for business, and despising show. There are long, lean torpedo-boats lying close to the water.

There are the submarines, running awash through green seas, and kicking up the foam with their frisky heels. Numbers of submarines were flitting about this afternoon, each with its bovis commander in the little canvas conning tower.

Steam pinnaces were carrying visitors to and fro; steamers chartered for the purpose were taking liberty men ashore; there were signs of activity everywhere, and on shore the greatest interest was taken in all that was going on. The town is very full already; so is Southsea. Enormous numbers of people are expected to-morrow.

This evening it is warmer, and the weather prophets foretell a fine day. It was certainly very cold this afternoon. I envied a midshipman who was roller-skating on the deck of the "Minotaur." Whatever the state of the barometer and thermometer, nothing can spoil the marvellous impressiveness of this great assembly of warships. To-night the roadstead is all a-twinkle with lights, and signals are flashing from ship to ship in the darkness above.

MR. ASQUITH ON DEFENCE.

ONE EMPIRE VOICE.

DUTY OF THE PRESS.

London, June 12.

Mr. Asquith gave the official Government welcome to the Imperial Press Conference in a brief speech last night at a banquet in the Grafton Galleries, in which he did not mention the Navy.

Mr. Asquith attended the banquet in the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House. Lord Crewe presided, and on his right was Sir Hugh Graham, Montreal. Besides the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, the guests included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Lord Alverstone, Lord Burnham, Lord Cromer, Lord Strathcona, Lord Northcote, Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir E. Cassel, Mr. T. P. O'Connor Sir Edward Russell, Mr. Moberley Bell, and Sir F. C. Gould.

Mr. Asquith, proposing the guests, said:

"If I handle this toast with brevity, I ask the guests to believe that it is not because I do not realise its true dimensions, but because I am certain that after the experiences of the week you do not need to be assured of the warmth and genuineness of the welcome which has greeted your visit from every class and section of British opinion. (Applause.)

"His Majesty's Ministers felt, however, that they would not be doing justice either to their duty or to their inclination if they did not find an opportunity for special acknowledgment on their part of the significance of your mission and the importance of your work. (Hear, hear.)

"As in every democratic community, so still more in an Empire such as ours, held together by the tie not of over-mastering force but of common rights and liberties, there ought to be a sense of interdependence—I will go farther, a sense of partnership, between the Government and the Press.

MOUTHPIECE OF THE PEOPLE.

"In such an Empire what is the Press? The daily interpreter and mouthpiece of the tastes, interests, ideas—one might almost say passions and caprices of the same people. It is the baldest of truisms to assert that in the interval between one Dissolution and another Press is the only authentic mirror of the public opinion. No one will deny that the Press, be its shortcomings what they may, is to the Government—which to be a living Government must keep in constant touch with national life—the most potent, most flexible, most trustworthy auxiliary it can have in the performance of the primary duty of free Government in a free country. (Cheers.)

"You have indeed been going through a unique experience and I trust a wholesome and profitable one. You have been for the time being transferred from the jury box to the dock, from the pulpit to the pew—(laughter)—for a few short moments you have held the privilege of hearing something of what those whose normal functions it is to be criticised, think of those whose normal function is that of the critic, but I am sure you have not heard the whole truth. (Laughter.)

"But it must be some satisfaction to you to know at the end of the ordeal that those who are the legitimate and the habitual targets of your criticism are united with one voice in acknowledging that the Press of the Empire is direct, straightforward, and pure. (Applause.)

"There is one special function of an Imperial Press, it is its business to do something more than purvey accurately-sifted information, or to criticise and stimulate the Government of the day. It has the paramount, over-riding duty at all times and in all conjectures of promoting in its highest forms and for its worthiest purposes the spirit of Imperial unity. (Hear, hear.)

ONE SET OF CONVICTIONS.

"In the speeches from English statesmen sitting on both sides of the Houses of Parliament, and divided in domestic politics by the sharpest lines, nothing can have struck you more than that when they come to deal with matters which concerned the whole Empire, which belongs as much to you over the seas as to us at home there was an identity of sense, sometimes almost an identity of expression, which seemed to produce the effect of men speaking with one voice and from one set of convictions. (Cheers.)

"That has been notably the case in relation to the serious and urgent topic of our common and Imperial defence. There has been and there will be in that and in other matters which are common to the Empire not only no uncertain sound but no discordant voice in the utterances either of the hosts or of the guests. (Cheers.) This is an auspicious omen for the Imperial Conference which is to assemble here at the close of next month. (Cheers.)

"I lay great emphasis upon that fact, for it is the alliance between this evergrowing and penetrating sense of unity and the fullest and freest recognition and assertion of local liberties, which is at once the secret and the safeguard of the British Empire. (Cheers.) That is in the old phrase the "articulus stantis aut cadentis Imperii" (joint of the Empire standing or falling), and if that be so to maintain it, to deepen and broaden its foundations, to enrich and dignify its expression, to help to shape it always and everywhere to great ends worthy of a great people is at once the bounden duty and the sacred privilege of an Imperial Press." (Cheers.)

Brief but eloquent replies were given by Mr. Langlois ("Le Canada." Montreal), Mr. Cunningham ("Argus," Melbourne), and Mr. Fenwick ("Otago Daily Times," New Zealand.)

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

"The Times" of Friday, June 2, 1809 records one of the rare occasions on which the Speaker addressed the House of Commons in Committee. The subject under discussion was a Bill for preventing the sale of seats in Parliament, and the Speaker, Mr. Abbot, opened the debate as follows:—

"The Speaker addressed the Chairman by observing, that unwilling as he had ever found himself to intrude his observations on the Committees of that House, and feeling also as he did that the duties of his situation might well exempt him from any such interference, yet there were some subjects of so paramount a nature, that it would appear to him a sacrifice of his duty to himself and to the House, to be suffer himself to remain silent on them. The question, then, before the House, was no less than this—Whether Seats in Parliament can be publicly put up to sale? A proposition at which our ancestors would have started with indignation and abhorrence. They were now come to a point from which there was no retreat. To do nothing, was to do every thing; and unless they proceeded to stop this business, they would see before the end of the present Session, seats in Parliament put up to public auction, to the inexcusable injury of the Government, and eternal disgrace of that House. He owned that great allowances might be made for the various partialities of human nature; but was this a political evil, or was it not? He would allow that the bias of a partiality of friendship was one of the purest cements of the various relations of social life. That property ought to have influence, was equally clear. That this influence should be exerted in behalf of relation or of particular friends, was not to be wondered at; but that the owners of this kind of property should sell it to strangers, to persons altogether unknown and indifferent to them, further than as instruments of corrupt and unconstitutional transactions, was a political evil no man could deny. It was of such a foul and loathsome n

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

War Office, June 8.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col F C Carter, C B, to command the Sixteenth Infantry Brigade, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen W P Pulteney, C B, D S O (June 1); Major vice Q W G Richardson, 19th Punjabis, Indian Army, a General Staff officer at Headquarters, is advanced from the third to the second grade (June 9).

Establishments.

School of Musketry, Hythe—Major J Campbell, D S O, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be chief instructor and Staff officer, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed vice Major N R McMahon, D S O, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.) (June 9).

Cavalry.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Capt. O E M Saunders is restored to the Establishment, vice J Norwood, V C, resigned (June 2).

16th (The Queen's) Lancers—Major G E Tuson, D S O, retires on retired pay; Capt C J Eccles to be Major, vice G E Tuson, D S O (June 9).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J H Jellett, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (June 8); Supernumerary Capt E L Ellington is restored to the establishment, vice E R Burne, appointed adjutant (May 29); Supernumerary Lieut W A Stirling is restored to the establishment, vice N Patterson, D S O, deceased (May 18).

Royal Garrison Art—Capt R L Haymes to be adjutant vice G A Rassella Yates (June 1); Lieut H G Pearson resigns his commission (June 9).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. H L C H Stafford, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (June 9); Lieut. H P Jesson is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (May 29.)

Infantry.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Capt. A G Hall to be adjutant, vice W H Denne (June 6).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. O H Delono-Osborne to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E A Beck (June 6).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F C K Hunter, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major H M Graham to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. F C K Hunter (June 9).

The East Lancashire Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. A C Aubin is restored to the Establishment, vice G W Hay, promoted (April 1.)

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt R B Otter-Barry resigns his appointment as adjutant (May 1.)

The Dorsetshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H J Hudleston, vice R T Roper, seconded; A R M Roe, vice H J Huddleston, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, (April 1); Second Lieut A K D George from 4th batt the King's Liverpool Regt. to be second lieutenant, vice C F F Moore, admitted to the Indian Army (June 9.)

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut S C B Mundey, from 6th batt. the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon C A J Annesley, seconded (June 9.)

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Maior J E Pine-Coffin, D S O retires on retired pay; Capt C G Lowndes to be major, vice J F Pine-Coffin, D S O (June 9.)

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians—Lieut. N P Brooke to be captain, vice N G Burnand, appointed adjutant dated (May 3,) instead as notified in the "Gazette" of (June 4)

Memo

Col N M Lake on vacating the appointment of chief engineer, Eastern Command, is placed on the Half-Pay List (May 17); Second Lieut G D Melville, the Welsh Regt is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt (May 8); Qrmr and Honorary Capt J McNally, the Connaught Rangers, is granted the honorary rank of major (June 6); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut R G I Spence, Royal Garrison Art, is granted the honorary rank of captain (May 24.)

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are transferred with substantive rank and seniority corresponding to that which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers, and retaining their honorary rank:—Col G O'Callaghan-Westropp, aide-de-camp to the King, from the Clare R F R A; Lieut-Col and Honorary Col J D A Roberts, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo R F R A; Major and Honorary Lieut-Col J Ferguson, from the Clare R F R A; Major and Honorary Lieut-Col B Roche-Kelly, from the Limerick City R F R A; Major and Honorary Lieut Col L C F Wynne, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo R F R A; Major and Honorary Lieut-Col H Mount-Stephen Lovering, from the Tipperary R F R A; Capt and Honorary Major J G M McOstrich, from the Clare R F R A; Capt J A L Firmstone, from the Clare R F R A, to be captain, with seniority as from Dec 25, 1901 (June 9.)

Admiralty, 10th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—

Commander Henry Langley Dickson Pearce has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 9th June.

Chief Gunner Henry Stevens has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 25th May.

Staff Paymaster Charles Scrivener Wonham has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 9th June.

Paymaster Frank Edward Percy Hanham has been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Rupert William Stagg to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th June.

War Office, Whitehall, 11th June.

Regular forces.

Commands and Staff. Major Archie S. Buckle, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, in succession to Colonel F. A. Fortescue. Dated 5th June.

Brevet Major Robert S. McClintock, Royal Engineers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Major C. L. Macnab, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 1st June.

Major William H. L. Allgood, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to a Staff Captain, vice Major G. F. R. Forbes. The Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 1st June.

Captain James B. G. Tulloch, The King's (Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be a Garrison Adjutant (graded Staff Captain), vice Captain W. J. Ainsworth, D.S.O., The Durham Light Infantry. Dated 1st June.

Captain Harold Wadlow, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, vice A E C Myers. Dated 1st June.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards, Captain Arthur V., Earl of Clanwilliam, resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Captain Lionel W De V Sadleir-Jackson, D S O., resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's own Hussars, Supernumerary Lieutenant Edward L Lyon is restored to the establishment. vice B Neame seconded Dated 30th March.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Coast Battalion, Captain William Bolton retires on retired pay Dated 12th June.

Mechanist Serjeant-Major Frederick Nelson John to be Lieutenant, in succession to Captain W Bolton Dated 12th June.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Major Francis W. A. Anderson is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 27th May.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Reginald S. May is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st June.

Second Lieutenant George O'D F Thomas O'Donel to be Lieutenant, vice F A Forster, promoted. Dated 10th April.

Gentleman Cadet Peter Ker Pinching from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F. A. Forster, promoted. Dated 12th June.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Second Lieutenant Edward S Woodward to be Lieutenant, vice to N Wynn, retired. Dated 22nd May.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Edward L Thomson retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 519, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 12th June.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Henry D. Harington to be Lieutenant, vice R. D. Davies, admitted to the India Army. Dated 31st March.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Harold C R. Saunders to be Lieutenant. vice J. B. O. Trimble, seconded. Dated 24th April.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Ronald E. W. Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice R. H. W. Worsley seconded. Dated 17th April.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment Major William J. Anderson retires on retired pay. Dated 12th June.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain George G. Heywood retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 12th June.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain George N. Deans retires on retired pay. Dated 12th June.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry N. Le Marchant to be Captain, vice A R M Roe, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st April.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Edgar Robson, vice G H Wilkinson, seconded Dated 26th April,

John D E Travis-Cook, vice J H Christie, retired Dated 8th May,

John McCarthy O'Leary. vice J D E Travis-Cook, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 8th May,

Herbert J U Wilkins, Adjutant, 4th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 8th May.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Charles R. C. Boyle to be Lieutenant, vice E. H. Lenthall. deceased. Dated 19th May.

The Essex Regiment, Captain Alexander P. Churchill is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 7th May.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 2nd June.

Robert J. Collins, vice J. R. Bassett, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Benjamin G. Bromhead, vice R. J. Collins, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Captain Alexander W. Timmis is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th October, 1908.

The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Edward C Wright, to 1st April, 1909, on augmentation.

Hamelin F Coddington, to 1st April, 1909, vice E C Wright, seconded for service on the Staff.

Cyril D V Cary-Barnard, to 1st April, 1909, vice H F Coddington, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

Archibald V P Martin, to 6th April, 1909. vice T Roche seconded.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant John H M Mee is antedated to 1st April, 1909, vice C D V Cary-Barnard.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant George McD. Pratt to be Captain, in succession to Major M. F. Halford, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 17th April.

The Durham Light Infantry, Captain and Brevet Major Hanway R. Cumming to be Major, vice N. T. Biddulph. retired. Dated 2nd June.

Supernumerary Captain William J. Ainsworth, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment, vice R. S. Hamilton-Grace, transferred to the 13th Hussars. Dated 1st June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Sir Archibald C. Gibson Craig, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice H. H. Mac D. Stevenson, seconded. Dated 28th April.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Mackintosh, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 10th June.

Major Douglas Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. Mackintosh. Dated 10th June.

The Gordon Highlanders, Supernumerary Captain Frederick L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland is restored to the establishment, vice M. J. Hamilton, seconded Dated 1st June.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant Albert V. Olphert to be Lieutenant, vice T. J. Reynolds, promoted into The Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 15th May.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant John E. Hume to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. N. Davis, promoted. Dated 8th May.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Captain Reginald J. P. Cox is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 20th May.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant Edward H. Wildblood to be Captain, vice R. G. T. Currey, appointed Adjutant 5th Battalion. Dated 3rd May.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second, Lieutenant Alfredo S. Trigona to be Lieutenant, vice K. C. Weldon, promoted. Dated 22nd January.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Supernumerary Captain John T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment, vice J. Harington seconded. Dated 19th May.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Samuel Hutchins is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 26th May.

Second Lieutenant Frank L Hewson to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907. Dated 1st June.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel George Mackintosh Halfpay List to be Colonel. Dated 10th June.

Lieutenant Thomas B H Thorne Half-pay List is placed on retired pay. Dated 2nd May 1908.

THE CZAR AND THE KING.

Russian Emphasis on Importance of Meeting.

St. Petersburg, June 11.

Comments on the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser next week continue to be made. The "Bourse Gazette," in a leading article says:—

"If the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser has great political importance, the visits of the Czar to France and England are certainly far more significant. These visits will show to Europe that the sympathies and interests of Russia are for ever with France and England."

The "Vetcher" draws special attention to the attitude of the "Daily Mail," as stated in your leading article of June 5, and emphasises the importance of the British Press,

St. Petersburg, June 11.

The Czar will go on board the Imperial yacht Standart shortly after midday to-morrow, and the yacht will sail from Cronstadt at three o'clock in the after noon.

Berlin, June 11.

The Kaiser leaves Dantzic next Tuesday for his meeting with the Czar. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the gun-boat Sleipner left Kiel for Dantzic to-day.

SUFFRAGISTS pursued Mr. Asquith to Clovelly, whither he had gone for the Whitsuntide recess. Three members of one of the the extremist organisations made sure that the Premier was present in church during service on Sunday, and afterwards waylaid him outside and accompanied him to Clovelly Court. In answer to a request for an interview he said: "Not a second," and rebuked them for disturbing him after church. On arrival at the house, the door was shut in the suffragists' faces. An attempt to catch the Premier while he was playing golf was not successful, though. two of the three managed to reach him through the police cordon and take him by the arm. Mr. Asquith said: "Take these women away," and they were at once removed.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHOPPING UNDER GUARANTEE.

We guarantee these goods to last—time.
Materials of this pattern will not wear out.
Away with seamstresses! No need now of a "stitch in time!"

Announcements of this sort are very common in the large American cities. One finds them in the newspaper advertisements, and one finds them pinned upon various wares when one goes forth to shop. One day a few months ago in New York, writes a lady correspondent, I sat disconsolately looking over my stock of hosiery. In every toe or heel there was either a hole or a thread-bare place. I had tried maids in vain for the satisfactory mending of them. Myself I could mend most beautifully, but while I mended behold I saved a shilling and lost a guinea, and so time given to stocking-darning was obviously wickedly mis-spent. My eye wandering over the newspaper before me encountered the following:—

Deliverance at last!

"We sell you six pairs of stockings, which, if properly changed, we guarantee as hole-proof for one year's time, or money back! This interested me in the subject of guaranteed good different sorts. In New York hot-water bottles are guaranteed for a year, two years or three or "money back." Summer prints are guaranteed not to fade in the wash, or "money back." Linsey-woolseys are declared to be so woven that they will last a lifetime. A hundreds things are guaranteed. I formed the habit of listening to my sister women when shopping. Among the kitchen ware I found that they demanded enamel saucepans that were "guaranteed." They aspired to unbreakable teacups and saucers.

THE SAME IN LONDON.

Returning to London, I find that London women are also demanding guaranteed goods, and now in the midst of hunting for those same guaranteed goods myself—for I do not profess to be anything more than "very woman" myself—my sympathies are going out to London shopkeepers, who, it seems to me, if they attempt to supply this always increasing demand for things that will "never wear out," must all sooner or later become inmates of the workhouse. Let us take, for instance, a face veil. After wearing, let us say, many days, it loses its stiffness and its ability to fall over the countenance in graceful lines. I have paid, let us say, a shilling three for it. Its stiffness gone, I don't want it, so I take it back to the shopkeeper and demand another in its place. My sprigged muslin summer gown has "run" in the careless laundress's tub. She probably immersed it in a strong solution of soda. Never mind, was it not guaranteed "not fade in the wash"? I call up the unfortunate shopkeeper by telephone and tell him to send his wagon to carry away the hateful thing, with its lavender streaked into the green, and its yellow blotched with black, and, in the face of the "guarantee," the poor shopkeeper dare do nothing but supply me with material for another gown and the price of the making? Here is my slipper-heel run over. Now, the shoe-shop man guaranteed them to wear straight. I did not confess to him that I always do wear heels over. Why should I? He did not ask me. He "guaranteed" them, so, let me have another pair of slippers, please! What! Another enamel saucepan gone wrong! Chipped, is it, and all of us liable to get pieces of broken enamelware in our vegetables, with appendicitis and expensive operations to follow! "But the saucepan was guaranteed, madam!" says the cook innocently. So it was. Let us tell the ironmonger what we think of him, and not mention the fact that we know we heard the cook drop the unhappy saucepan on the stone hearth.

EVERLASTING PAINT.

"Paint your homes with Everlasting Paint? It will never wear off;

Thus runs the placard, and we all rush to buy the paint guaranted never to need re-coating.

"The springs in this couch will not break Again the placard. Now, here's the miserable small boy who does the boots and knives and steps. He cannot for the life of him refrain from scratching the front door when he is polishing it, and finally all around the highly polished brass bell or knocker the paint does wear off. That means a new pot of paint from the oilman and him to supply the painter, for, of course, we cannot be expected to pay for the painting twice. Have the springs in the couch assumed a hunchback appearance? Does the tout ensemble present a look of up hill and down dale? Yes, you see, we allowed the children to dance on it and play horseback with it! Back to the upholsterer who "guaranteed it." Next on the list of guaranteed goods let, us place carpets and linoleums One knows how the sparks from the fire play upon them and how scuffling feet wear ugly patches round about. But if they are guaranteed they must be replaced or "money back?" I talked lately with a prominent London merchant on the subject of "guaranteed goods." Despairingly he said. "If we begin to warrant things not to wear out, no matter how mis-used, how shall we ever end? We guarantee our goods ta be as represented. If they are not, we take them back and give new ones in their places or refund the money." Personally I have sympathy for this merchant. Were I a seller of goods I would not guarantee them not to wear out, most certainly, else how would I make my living?

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col H Daly, B
Lieut.-Col E C Hare, I M S, B
Lieut.-Col H Parkin, I A, B
Major S G Knox, B
Major S B Smith, I M S, B
Lieut V R Cotter, E
Mr R R Brown, E Cov
Mr P U Allen, B Cov
Mr M L Darling, E Cov
Mr C Tindall, B Cov
Mr B N Bosworth-Smith, B Cov
Mr D H R Twomey, B Cov
Mr H A Smith, B Cov
Mr P Bonarjee, B
Mr A F Connor, E
Mr J Bolster, C I E, B
Mr C S Delmerick, B
Mr W R L Jacob, E
Mr R W Egerton, E
Mr C J A Hoskins, B
Mr G D Burgess, B
Mr R Elvington, B
Mr A D Blascheck, B
Mr J Davidson, E
Mr R C Briggs, B
Mr H S Sales, B
Mr J H Metcalfe, B
Mr G E Landon, B
Mr F G McGinn, B
Mr H A F Musgrave, B
Mr E Verrieres, B
Mr B Stapleton, B
Mr S C G Wood, B
Mr A Rowland, B
Mr C J H F Townsend, B
Mr M E Monks, B
Rev R W H Stuart, B
Miss M Stuart, B
Mr E T H Stevenson, M
Miss F F Parsons, M
Major P P Kilkelly, I M S, Bo
Major J L Marjoribanks, I M S, Bo
Mr W T Morison, Bo Cov
Mr J E P Curry, Bo
Mr W H Luck, Bo
Major-Gen E A H Alderson, C B, Sixth Poona Dn
Major Gen M H S Grover, C B, inspector-general of cavalry.
Lieut Gen Sir J Willcocks K C M G, C B D S O, First Peshawar Dn.
Surg-Gen Sir G Bomford, K C I E, director general I M S
Brig Gen A Phayre, C B, Sialkot Bde
Col J A Tanner, D S O, R E
Col L N Herbert, 19 Punj
Lieut Col F C Muspratt, 30 Punj
Lieut Col F L Jones I A
Major W H Ogilvie, I M S
Major G A Ward, 90 Punj
Major F H Pizou, 119 Inf
Major J C D Pinney 38 C I H
Major M Walker, R A
Capt M H Anderson, 33 Cav
Capt H C Cutler, 8 Raj
Capt F G Gillies, 33 Lt Cav
Capt E V Jones, 18 Inf
Capt W M St G Kirke R G A
Capt W E W Johnston, 36 Sikhs
Capt A Tancock, 31 Punj
Capt E F G Turner, I M S
Capt F Hingston, R E
Lieut E L Caldecott, R A
Lieut J Campbell, 29 Punj
Lieut G S Cooper, R A
Lieut A Thompson, 112 Inf
Lieut A B Rombulow Pearce, 6 G R
Lieut J N Ramsden
Lieut H D S Keighley, C I H
Lieut A E Stewart, 124 Bel
Chief Engineer J Andrews, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H A Smith, B Cov, 4 mo
Mr F W M Scott, B, 2 mo
Major G G Gifford, M, 24 days
Mr G W Deane, M, 14 days
Rev J C Matthew, Bo., 3 mo M C
Capt E Hingston, R E 3 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt S Bazett, I A, E
Mr G A Jacob, B
Mr D Healy, Bo

An engagement is announced between Alfred Edward Hickman, 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late A. W. Hickman, of Goldhorn Hill, Wolverhampton, and of Mrs. Hickman, of Trunkwell House, near Reading, and grandson of Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart., of Wightwick, Wolverhampton, and Hazel Enid, only daughter of the late Colonel Lyndon Bolton Irwin, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Lyndon Irwin, of 6 Abbey Road, Kemptown, Brighton.

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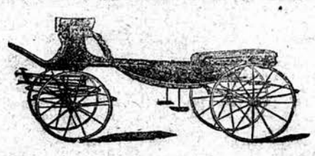

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I	100 candle-power Burner...	15
II	250 " " " ...	24
III	250 " " " ...	26
X	160 " " " ...	43
XI	160 " " " ...	10

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3 Bottles, Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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Direct from the makers at lowest prices. Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £ 8-10-0 each; latest model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E C. England.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS IN INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

TURKISH TOBACCO — AND — TURKISH TOBACCO

differs as much as does all natural and artificial productions in all the countries over the Globe; there are different qualities, viz., First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth tobacco; then Sixth up to Twelfth cabbage leaves.

It is known even by children that Egypt does not produce any Tobacco; it is known also that Lancashire does not produce any cotton and yet both these places are famous on account of their manufactures.

So the ACME OF PHARAOH'S LAND PRODUCTION smoked throughout the world and known as

VAFIADIS'S PAR EXCELLENT EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Are Admired for two reasons:—

Firstly.—Because they are MANUFACTURED at CAIRO in that peculiar climate which no other country over the Globe possesses, as lying in a dry latitude and far from the sea the FLAVOUR OF THE DELICATE TURKISH TOBACCO REMAINS UNALTERED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Secondly.—The selection of the finest quality of Turkish Tobacco, the prices paid by us, and the employment of only skilled labour in this particular department.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches:—CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
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Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOPHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	unchgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 5/8	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8	unchgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8	unchgd	
do. in New York ...	52 1/2	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	unchgd	
do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
Short London Bills			
do 3 months' sight.	1 3/4	unchgd	
Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	unchgd	
Fine			
do. 3 months' Trade Bills...	2 1/4	unchgd	
Fine			
do. 6 months' Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	1/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 1/8	5/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Week.
London, June 24.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£40,900,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£13,400,000	Inc. £ 4,00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,900,000	Inc. £ 1,00,000
Government Securities	...£15,400,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£20,700,000	Dec. £ 1,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£40,100,000	Inc.£10,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots ...	...	...	...	Quiet.
Futures ...	...	...	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	—	...	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	...	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			...	600
Imports ...	...	...	...	2,000
Mid-Americans ...	...	...	6·11	unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	8	11-16	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·93 —01	5·95 —02	5·93 —01	5·91 —01	5·90 —01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·88 —02	5·89 —02	5·89 —02	5·90 —01

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	...	4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	9,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·60—15
Futures—Month of July 11·03—13 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to favorable weather reports.
Do. Oct. 11·17—09 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1-4	unchgd.
Futures—Month of	July 11·22—13
Do. do.	Oct. 11·17—12

Closing Tone of Spot—

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 1-2—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—C. I. F.—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1-8—June—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 1-2 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42—June-July—Antwerp—Value.

Linseed :—
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 3-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 3d.—Value.
Arrivals:—
" Harewood."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [25TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	37,500	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600	do	do
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
165 Bars Silver...	3,95,561	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,15,200	do	IndianSpecie Bank
455 Bars Silver.	8,58,246	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	58,500	Aden	National Bank
25 Boxes Rupees.	1,00,000	do	do
1 Bundle Rupees	900	Busreh	E Hayim
2 do do	5,000	do	M H Dedhasty
1 do do	400	Muscat	MacMackenzie & Co
1 do do	500	Gwadhur	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	14	15,737
B. B. & C.I. Railway.	24	28,913

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	.....	24,000
Other Deposits	24,02,660	.....
Sundries	65,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	6,34,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	79,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	4,18,000
Loans to Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	12,83,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	1,13,000
Bullion	.....	12,000
Balances with other Banks..	53,000	.....
Sundries	75,000	.....
Cash	33,33,000	.....

Council Bills:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 33·10 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 26 lakhs T.T. at 1s.4d., tenderers receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week nding on Tuesday la st was 60 lakhs, and the mount to be offered next week is again 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 11th June brings £100,000 silver, and £90,000 gold for Bombay and the following council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 6,30,000
Bombay	...	...	" 31,10,000
Madras	...	...	" 26,30,000
Total ...			Rs. 63,70,000

The mail of the 18th instant brings £280,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 8,30,000
Bombay	...	...	" 11,20,000
Madras	...	...	" 3,90,000
Total...			Rs. 23,90,000

The mail of the 25th June brings £270,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 10,20,000
Bombay	...	...	" 21,00,000
Madras	...	...	" 1,90,000
Total...			Rs. 33,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	44	304,331	171,198
Central India	109	107,420	57,930
Barsee and Nugger ...	583	125,559	112,582
Berars	100	340,241	314,418
Central Provinces ...	325	153,191	241,040
Total Omras...	1,161	1,030,743	897,068
Dhollera	7,244	198,086	155,572
Broach... ...	358	189,923	206,361
Coompta and Dharwar	3 378	177,247	155,311
Westerns	3,879	38,191	13,893
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,106	274,081	320,727
Bengals, Rajputana ...	1,654	61,149	33,799
Sind	63	28,206	42,929
Persian	148	2,713	1,703
American	Nil	10,442	44,565
Egyptian	280	4,528	6,175
Other Sorts	Nil	977	791
Totals...	25,251	2,016,287	1,878,836

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 18th to 23rd June	23,060	21,176	+1,884
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd June ...	2,015,096	1,874,910	+140,186
Shipments from 18th to 23rd June ...			
Europe	2,011	8,618	— 6,607
China	10,359	3,052	+ 7,307
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	12,370	11,670	+ 700
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd June...			
Europe	544,165	543,368	+ 797
China	48,731	28,973	+19,758
Japan	565,990	293,268	+272,722
Coast Ports ...	19,132	32,107	—12,975
Total ...	1,178,018	897,716	+280,302
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,610	5,517	—3,907
China	7,085	9,043	—1,958
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 29th May 1909—10,96 2 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st Mar. 1909—13,659 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 23rd June 1909	2,015,096
	2,415,096
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 23rd June 1909	1,178,018
	1,237,078
Afloat	8,695
	1,228,383
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	816,620
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 24th June 1909	411,763

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday Evening, 25th June 1909.

Most of our reports for this week are up to Friday evening only, the local markets being closed to-day for the King's Birthday.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There has been a steady improvement in the American markets during the past week, in which both near and distant positions have participated. The rise is attributed to unfavourable weather; heavy rain, which is reported to have caused damage having fallen in the Mississippi Valley, while the drought in Texas still prevails. A continuance of these unfavourable conditions would no doubt cause a farther sharp advance. A crop of 13 million bales is now looked upon as essential for the world's requirements of American cotton, and bull influence must necessarily predominate until prospects more clearly indicate the production of such a yield in the coming season. The market is now a weather one, and we shall probably see moderate fluctuations for some time to come, with a periodical advance on any adverse reports. At the close the market is easier on weather reports being more favourable.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL—					
Spot ...	5·98	...	6·11	...	+ 13
Futures, June-July...	5·83	...	5·93	...	+ 10
Do. Sept.-Oct...	5·80	...	5·91	...	+ 11
NEW YORK—					
Spot...	11·40	...	11·60	...	+20
Futures, July...	10·93	...	11·08	...	+15
Do. Oct...	10·86	...	11·17	...	+31
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot...	10 15/16	...	11 1-4	...	+5-16
Futures, July...	10·90	...	11·22	...	+ 24
Do. Oct...	10·84	...	11·17	...	+ 33

Our market for new Crop has fluctuated slightly on local waather conditions, but the improvement in the Home markets has given a steadier tone all round, while Bengals for early delivery are firm with very few sellers. There is still nothing doing in Oomras, but there has been some inquiry the last day or two for fine M. G. Khandeish, and a small business is reported. Fine M. G. Bengal for November delivery has been in steady demand by exporters, but business has been difficult owing to the scarcity of sellers. For 10th December delivery a few hundred bales have changed hands. On the week prices for new Crop show an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

Ready cotton has ruled quiet but rates are steady, particularly for really nice lots which command good prices. Exporters have been doing little, and mills, finding the market more or less to themselves, have confined their attentions chiefly to the cheaper qualities. The turnover has been small, seldom exceeding 2,000 bales a day.

The last day or two rain has fallen in the Berars and Central Provinces, which has relieved the anxiety which was being felt for the early sowings. Rain has also fallen in the United Provinces, but throughout the week the rainfall has been by no means generally, and is of a patchy character, the monsoon current continuing weak.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	264	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	258 1-4	" "
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat	243	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	240·1	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	238	" "
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	225	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	225	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	218	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	211	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	215	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	212	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	215-13	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	195-6	Nov. "
F. G. M.G. Bengal	195 1-4	Jan. 1910

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled quiet during the past week with a small business doing for July-August at 13s. to 13s. 6d.

We quote as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	14s. 6s.	... 15s.	...
Dunkirk ...	15s.	... 15s. 6d.	16s
Havre ...	15s.	... 16s 6d.	18s.
Genoa ...	14s.	... 14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Marseilles ...	14s.	... 14s.	14s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	16s.	... 16s.	...
Trieste Venice	14s.	... 15s.	...

For July-August the rates are 13s. to 13s. 6d.

The P. and O. has no room for June and the rates for July-August are 12s. 6d. seeds, 13s. cotton.

The "Rubattino" has no room for July-August, and for September-October, the rates are 12s. seeds, 12s. 6d. wheat, and 13s. cotton. For November, 13s., 13s. 6d. and 14s. and for December 13s. 6d., 14s and 14s. 6d.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates are 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton for June, and 14s. seeds, 14s. 6d. cotton for July-August and September.

The "Anchor Line" quotes July 12s. 6d. seeds, 13s. cotton, and August 12s. seeds, 12s. 6d. cotton.

The "Wilson Line" rates are 12s. 6d. seeds, 13s. cotton, July-August.

The following fixtures are reported :—
s.s. "Dunster" Boabay to 1 p.p. ks. 6d. 2 p.p 14s. for June.
s.s. "Imani" Karachi to 1 port at 15s. June.
s.s. "Grantley Hall" Karachi to 1 port, 15s. June.
s.s. "Alexandria" Karachi to 1 port, 14s. 9d. July.
s.s. "Republic" Karachi to 1 port, 14s. 9d. July.
s.s. "Maltby" Karachi to 1 port 14-3 net, July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has ruled steadier during the past week, and the demand has improved. There is little change in prices but the tone of the market is better.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
September ... — ... " 8 11 0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has been dull with little business passing. Prices are slightly easier but there is a little more doing at the close.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 3 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 11 6 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 9 0 "
Brown Delhi ... ... " 7 12 0 R. T.

POPPYSEED :—
A moderate business has been done during the week and prices have ruled steady.
We quote :—
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
There has been more business doing amongst natives and the market closes firm as under :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 22 0 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 9 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market has been quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Prices have been steady during the week with more business doing.
We quote :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 0 6 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market has been firm throughout the week with a fair business doing. Prices have improved about 1 anna per cwt. and close as under in a firm market.

White Delhi	... ...	Rs.	6 4 6 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p.c.	...	"	6 9 0 "
Soft Red ...	... ...	"	42 12 0 per candy.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	131,690 cwts.
Linseed	24,975 "
Rapeseed	44,208 "
Gingellyseed	4,105 "
Poppyseed...	25,012 "
Groundnuts	3,735 "
Castorseed	17,789 "
Rice	108,752 "
Myrabollams	3,214 "
Cottonseed	5,460 "
Mowrasseed...	15,957 "
Gram	12,741 "
Joowar	1,917 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—There is some improvement in the demand and prices continue steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet but there is some demand for certain kinds of prints.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is firm and some business is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The Market is steady and unchanged.

DHOOTIES:—The Market continues firm owing to the advance in Cotton. There is a good inquiry but at low prices and business is impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market his again quieted down during the week, which has affected our market badly. Rupee prices, however, have not suffered much as the demand continues fair for the past few days.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

			Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due		(1968)...	98-4-0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust	(1968)...	97-8-0
4 per cent.	Municipal Bonds	(1947)...	97-8-0
5 per cent.		(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent.		(1926)...	113-0-0
5 per cent.		(1933)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.		(1933)...	113-0-0
5 per cent		(1958)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices of some concerns have more or less improved, except in some cases. Reports of favourable monsoon all over the Presidency are likely to improve the position in the near future. The Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs 1,465; Bank of India's have gradually declined to Rs. 74 1-2, Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 55, and Bank of Burma's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 110. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have advanced to Rs. 140; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new shares are unchanged at Rs. 452 1-2, and old shares at Rs. 462 1-2 and Bamankua Maganese Company shares are steady at Rs. 7 1-2. A very big lot of the ordinary shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, has been put through at Rs. 75 and this report has put down the prices of the small lots of these shares of this Company to Rs. 90. The Bombay Eletric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, preference shares have kept steady at Rs. 148; and Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, shares are weak at Rs. 22; the Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 347 1-2 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 285. Central India Mining Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 280; Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 198; and Philip's are quiet at Rs. 52. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, shares are unchanged at Rs. 610; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are quiet at Rs. 14; and Thacker's have changed hands at Rs. 285 X. D.; Treacher's have improved to Rs. 615 C. D.; Press shares are steady. Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 127 1-2; New Berar's have improved to Rs. 505; Manmar's have changed hands at Rs. 365, Sindh Press shares at Rs. 660; and Moffussil's are steady at Rs. 735.

In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares have declined to Rs. 507 1-2, Bombay United to Rs. 455; Central India Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,570, and Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,125; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 103 3-4; David's, after touching Rs. 467 1-2, have again improved to Rs. 416 1-4; Finlay Mill shares have advanced to Rs 257 1-2; James Greaves' have changed hands at Rs. 315; Leopold's are steady at Rs. 35; Cannaught's are quiet at Rs. 220, Jamshed's at Rs. 165 and Khattau Makonji Mill shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 745; Kohinoor's, after touching Rs. 730, have improved to Rs. 740 and Maneckji Petit in the earlier part of the week dropped to Rs. 3,140 but later on they have advanced to Rs. 3,205, at which rate they have closed for July settlement. Morarji Gouldas Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 2,950; New Great Eastern shares are unchanged at Rs. 200, New City of Bombay at Rs. 745, Phœnix Mill shares at Rs. 93 3-4; Standard's have dropped to Rs. 1,180; Sun Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 212 1-2; and Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,255. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares are quiet at Rs. 427 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 585; Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 120 and Amritsar Patti's old shares are unchanged at Rs. 110 and new shares at Rs. 4 to 5 Premium.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	74½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,480
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bkng Cor...	£25	£25	31-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	590
Peona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		288
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	12
Back Bay Boats.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 16	140
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	452½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	●. £10	£10	Nill.	90
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	22
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	360
Bombay Steam Navigation Company....	O.250 / P.250	250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	347½ / 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	280
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	120
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	198
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	198
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	50	40	p.c. 10	53
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	610
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	D. 75 / D. 30 / P.150	£ 15 / 60 / 40	... / ... / ½dis.	dis. 15 / 55½ / dis. 60
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 15	xd 31
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	105
Asser Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	507½
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 455
Century	100	100	50	280
Central India.....	500	500	85	xd 1,570
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhot Silk	500	500	30	535
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	600
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 620
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 103½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	416½
Ebrahim Fabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	385
Empress	500	500	25	300
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	245
Finlay Mills	250	250		257½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	510
Howard & Bullough	500	500	35	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	1124
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divd 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Swaraj Balee	1,000	1,000	divd 35	375
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	1,000	675	75	975
Khatau Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	745
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	735
Leopold	100	100	3	35
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	285
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,850
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,205
Morarji Gouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,850
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	745
Phœnix	100	100	5	93
Presidency	1,000	1,000	30	675
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	630
Rahman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divi 250	890
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	xd 910
Scholapur	1,000	1,000	200	590
S. Mahratta	250	200	20	4,000
Standard Mills	500	500	80	220
Sun	250	250	25	1,180
Swadeshi	500	500	45	2124
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,255
The Ebrahim Fabancy Mills				1,040
The Fazulbhai Mills				180
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	450

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Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

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was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

*As now made

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

THE RESCUE OF THE DUCHESS.

It is, of course, a satisfaction to all persons who recognise the value of great examples in levelling of the standards of taste and who acknowledge the claims of posterity that the very dear Duchess should have been saved for the National Gallery. All honour is due to the unselfish donor of £40,000 who remains modestly and un-usually anonymous, and to the zealous efforts of the National Art Collections Fund, which has performed a public service in a private capacity with enviable vigour and success. So much being said, we are bound to say that the circumstances of this queer sale and purchase leave a rather bitter taste in the mouth. The least said may be the soonest mended. But the matter and manner of the transaction have little enough of nobility, if the purely titular element be excepted. We are not surprised that the public should have been so backward in coming forward. Even if the public had known or cared enough to be willing to make a sacrifice to retain a Holbein, there have been ample excuses for a certain parsimony. Fortunately "noblesse oblige" has more than one meaning, and the anonymous champion of the Duchess has followed its finer impulse. But next time? These exceptional rescues cannot be repeated indefinitely for the advantages of dukes and dealers.

DOM MANOEL.

There is not a more interesting or a more pathetic figure on the stage of the world's high romance than King Manoel of Portugal, and the public memory is not so short that its concern in his future has really diminished, in spite of other romances and sensations which have interrupted our view of his progress. Now there comes a message from the "Times" correspondent at Lisbon which revives both hopes and fears. The King ought to be seen more, and he is being seen more. His charm of manner the improvement in his looks, the personal worth of his character are all very much in his favour, and they impress the observer immediately. But he has a task before which the wisest and most experienced might quail. He has to manage an unmanageable Constitution, and, whatever he does, "the motto of the Portuguese monarchy to-day is, in the words of a keen observer, 'The King can do no right.' A buffer between opportunist parties, the shuttlecock of national and personal passions, Dom Manoel has to carry on with all against him except his own character and his own purpose. And he is no more than a boy. If we cannot regard his situation without misgiving, we must be struck afresh by the courage of king, by the freakishness of destiny, and by the wealth of romance lying beneath the surface of a country of which we hear little enough.

ON THE ROAD.

It is surely an admirable suggestion, contained in a "Times" article, that the time has come for an international and comprehensive agreement as to the warning signs and notices to be used on the high roads of all countries. Now that the motor has revived the road, it is obvious that an incoherent plan, differing in every country, does not meet the cases. Motoring is a cosmopolitan sport, and the road signs in all countries should have an Esperantist meaning, clearly understood by all. It is, for instance very little use to come upon a notice on a Swiss road if its meaning be unintelligible, and as for the English intermittent triangles we do not suppose the foreigner is much aware of their significance or their existence. Apart from the larger question of an international agreement to find a common denominator, a London writer suggests, we can begin reform at home. We can make the setting up of warnings really obligatory, and define the position which such warnings must occupy. We can find some more instantly visible and more intelligible form of warning than a dull red triangle or a circular disc. We can adopt from France boards which convey the information he chiefly needs to the tourist who enters or leaves a village. In fine, we can put our house in order in this respect without much trouble or expense.

A COMPARISON.

A very gloomy picture is that painted of the sufferings of natives during the rebellion in German East Africa. A Consular report states that the mortality on the native side was at least 120,000 men, women, and children. Famine and pestilence followed in the train of war. The neglected soil yielded no crops, and famished natives fell an easy prey to disease. The losses on the German side were comparatively trifling—eleven Europeans and eighty native soldiers. That the suffering was greater than it need have been we will not say. In these rebellions the weaker and less civilised party endures losses of various kinds out of proportion to its numerical strength. But with these facts, and certain doings on the Congo, before its eyes, Europe might well begin to wonder why it charged Great Britain with inhumanity during the Boer war. Perhaps the fault on that occasion was largely our own, for Englishmen and Englishwomen, if they did not lead the chorus, joined in the cry, and even statesmen made ridiculous charges. If we were barbarous, however, what are these others? And why are they never charged, while we suffer slander after slander?

OUR QUOTATIONS.

It is not the lack of a sense but the weakening of memory which must be held responsible for constant misquotation. Taking modern literature and journalism as the ground of calculation, we suppose that for one quotation given rightly ten are given wrongly. There are few qualities rarer in writer or speaker than that of remembering with absolute verbal accuracy the sentences of other writers or speakers. Milton and Shakespeare are regularly traduced, and few there be who can remember even the exact words of the Bible. Mr. E. T. Cook has been telling the Ruskin Union at Whitelands College that Ruskin was remarkably sure in his Biblical quotations. There are about 13,000 Biblical references in his works, and though he always quoted from memory, only one small slip has been discovered. We question whether this feat could be bettered. It is an achievement which the ordinary writer or speaker must regard, as Calverley under "viva voce" examination regarded the Pentateuch, "with feelings of awe and admiration." By the way, we hope no "poring fellow" will look this quotation in the memoir of Calverley. For alas! we quote from memory.

EXEMPLI GRATIA.

If Mr. Price Collier, or some other keen student of our national life, character, and method, wished for an illustration, says a London correspondent, we should recommend to him half an hour spent in observation of the conditions of traffic as they now exist at the corner of Blackfriars Bridge. For many years that corner has been highly dangerous, and we have hopped, skipped, and jumped for our lives with that patience under inconvenience which is our birthright. At last, however, the peril became too apparent. So we decided on a subway by which, if they chose (will they ever choose?) to use it, men and women might save their lives and yet get across the road. For several months now that subway has been building. For outward and visible sign of its growth we have a wooden erection which continually eats up more of the road space. Yet the traffic goes on in undiminshed streams which cross and intersect each other with the reckless indifference of all traffic. The consequence is that it now becomes a daily hazard, almost amounting to a forlorn hope to get across the road in safety. The police work hard and do their best. But we are bound to observe that circumstances seem to make this a less efficient best than usual. Only this morning—. But these are not to be personal reminiscences. We would rather draw attention to the corner as a mirror of national character. For years we suffer in silence. Then to make things ultimately better, we make them temporarily but infinitely worse. Yet everyone hops skips and jumps with undiminished serenity and with an alertness so much increased that no lives seem to be thrown away. It is our little way.

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"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West smooth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Crosse, etc, sell it.

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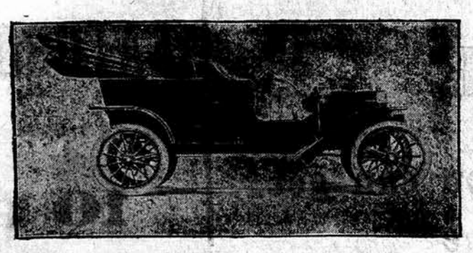

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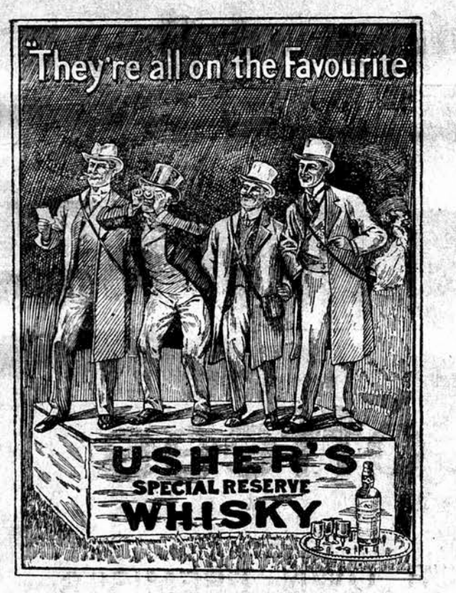

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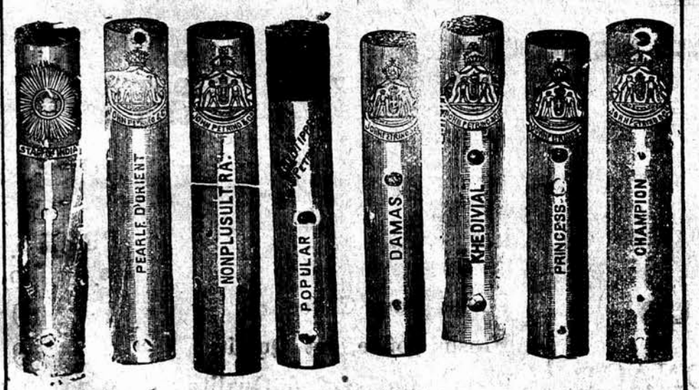

Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
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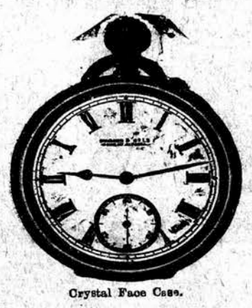

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½ Hunting Case.

Hunting Case.

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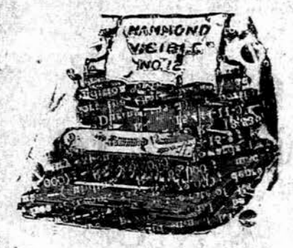

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GREAT THREE HOURS' SALE.

Our Staff has never had such a heavy week's work before and we are going to limit the hours of our Sale on Saturday to Three hours from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.

THE PLACE

PARRY SMITH & Co.'s

OLD PREMISES,

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.)

WATCH THE TIME

BY THE CLOCK.

TEN TO ONE

IS A GOOD PRICE

but it is well beaten by the Prices you can get on Saturday, June 26th, at the

SALE of PARRY SMITH'S STOCK.

THE TIME TO-DAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH

FROM

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

There will be new goods offered for Sale that we have not had time to put on show earlier. The whole shop is full of bargains and you cannot fail to pick up something useful and cheap.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN. DO NOT MISS IT.

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You'll Enjoy a good Breakfast this Morning

- - IF YOU - -

Drink Liptons Coffees

- - BECAUSE - -

BEING ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED ON OUR OWN PREMISES

- - THEY ARE - -

ALWAYS FRESH AND FAR SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED COFFEES.

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